Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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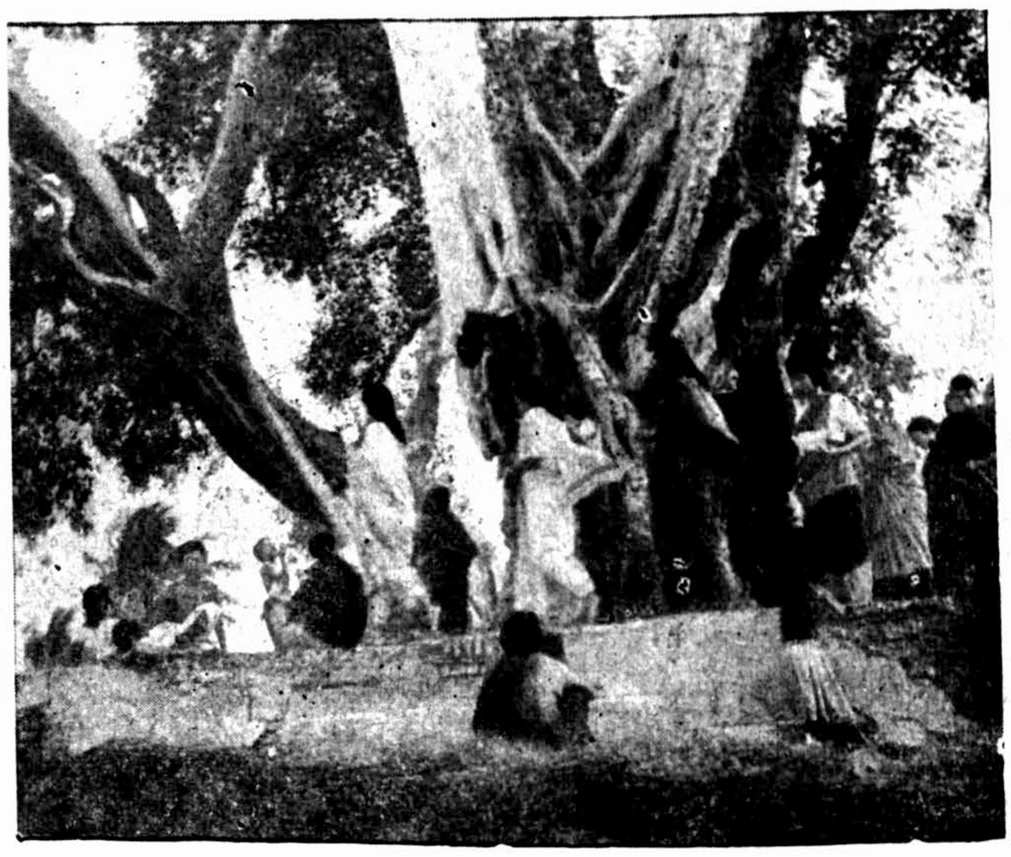
LOVE AND DEATH

—Miss K. Jog

"Offerings."

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



"Round the Holy Peepul Tree."

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

"INNOCENCE"

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

Left:—Victims of Japanese War-lust.

(The father killed in the war, this Chinese mother and her children, now in a refugee camp in Shanghai, are reduced to living on public charity).

Right:—A Gas-Mask for the Dog during air-raids.

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BOMBAY: AUGUST 21, 1938.

Peace Movement In England

Chamberlain's Policy Of Surrender Is Definitely Leading His Country To The Abyss Of War

(BY PROF. N. R. MALKANI.)

A few days back I had a talk with a well-known journalist and during the conversation he said, "If I wrote a book I should call it 'Sex and the Air Raid'. those being the only topics the public takes interest in." In the daily newspaper the question of Air Raid Precautions, or shortly the A. R. P., has taken precedence of sports and amusements. In the city or the country the A. R. P. has opened its offices and there are big posters on walls, "Air Defence is Home Defence." "See life from a new angle—join the A. R. P." There is talk of 70 shadow factories to spend £2,000 millions by 1941; of 121 "special plants" in England; of 40 million masks at sh. 2/6 per mask; and they call it "The British industrial war potential preparedness."

PREPARING FOR DAY OF WRATH

And, one hears of far-reaching schemes for the evacuation of cities—of the removal of 3-1/2 million people from London and perhaps 10 millions in the country as a whole—with requisitioning of accommodation, provision of shelters, etc. And perhaps a Register is under preparation for the eventual mobilisation of the total man and woman power of the nation in case of a general European war. Already the Women's Voluntary Services have been organised under the Dowager Lady Reading, to enable a million women to guard the "home front" from Air raids and to save themselves from the "thousand deaths" that are undergone when danger evokes no active response. England is preparing for the Day of Wrath.

It has been said that the most important basic fact in the British public and political life is geographical. The British Isles are islands. And, as the schoolboy put it in a famous definition, "an island is a piece of land entirely surrounded by the British navy." Drake and Nelson are the great national heroes of England, for they helped to repel the two most serious attacks on the British Isles. For centuries the English have been free from intrusion by others and were free to intrude themselves upon others. And now the Air Arm has come as a terrible intrusion that has destroyed the proud isolation of the Isles. The mastery of the Sea is being swiftly contested by the mastery of the Air. And the once invulnerable Isle finds that it—a small, industrial, urbanised country—is the most vulnerable target for air-craft. In fact, there is no real security at night and a thousand or so machines can create the Dark Age in one night in any European city.

And so London trembles and the Englishman is frightened, as he never was in past history. The fear of war has numbed the average Englishman, except when he fumes against air attack and wishes to outlaw "a monstrous perversion of science which has become a common menace to civilization." It is amusing to find an Englishman bewailing this achievement of science that has produced a machine "which irresponsible maniacs can use, and are rising, with more deadly effect than any previous invention the world nas seen." And as there is no possibility of abolishing all aircraft, England is trying Pacifism, collective security, collective defence, Four Power Pact, postponement of war by permitting aggression, and, in the last resort, arming for the arbitrament of war.

THE PACIFISTS.

The Pacifists are the only ones who refuse to accept any formula which involves the possible use of the armed forces. They alone regard the refusal to fight as obedience to a universal obligation. Being against any war, they are equally averse to any preparation for war. Obviously a threat may keep the peace at a particular moment, but equally obviously it brings no hope for the world in the future. Both the Peace Pledge Union and the Quaker Pacifist groups refuse to support any policy of threats and oppose all methods of conscription and regimentation that a Government may desire.

It is true that there is some difference of ideology between the two. To the Quaker Pacifists, known as 'Friends', the fundamental ground of opposition to war is religious and ethical. It attaches to the nature of God as revealed in Christ and to the nature of man as related to Him. Economic and biological arguments are subsidiary to the main position: To the P. P. U. it is impossible to end war by war or to defend democracy against fascism by war. In its place they forward the claim of "Constructive Pacifism" leading to a new foreign policy, based on economic appeasement and reconciliation of nations, leading to the well-being of all. Their slogan is "We renounce war and will never support or sanction another." For practical purposes both the Friends and the P. P. U. are aiming at the same object, though in practice both are equally ineffective in the State.

The Pacifists, like the Friends, can mediate only when men will listen to reason and till that stage arrives can just relieve suffering, nurse the wounded and feed the starving. They can only set an example of a life guided by reason and based upon civil resistance to evil. The P. P. U. has now more than 1,00,000 members pledged to Peace and these are growing. But, inspite of their obvious sincerity, it is difficult to say what "economic appeasement" means to them, what they consider as the 'legitimate,' ambitions of Fascist nations and what is due to oppressed nations by way of political and social justice' The crucial test was too much for the Labour Party of England and may prove too distressing to the Pacifists and Friends of England.

FAILURE OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY.

But, collective security, the slogan of the League of Nations Union, cannot be taken seriously at the present moment. It finds a League of some nations set against a League of other nations, with such a marked conflict of ideologies that the line between right and wrong seems blurred, though both seem to glory in fits of self-righteousness. England is sure it is law-abiding and that Germany is full of gangsters who love war as an instrument or, may be, as an end in itself. Germany is equally sure that it wants peace, that the League of Nations is an instrument of gangsters who want to secure what is collected. The one puts an emphasis on 'Peace', the other a greater emphasis on 'Justice' and both call it an ideology. And it is amusing to see how both sides dislike the division of the world in "two camps" and meanwhile aim at "security" by starting a race of building armaments.

The famous Covenant of the League, which intended to remove the fear of war by "establishing a new method of life"; by steady "co-operation for the common good", by "open, just and honourable" diplomacy, by the building up of that "social justice" necessary for international peace—that Covenant has been continuously flouted by Governments making agreements with aggressors at the expense of the Spaniards, the Abyssinians, and tomorrow of the Chinese. It is well-known that the Anglo-German discord has been the central source of the whole world's political perils and economic evils. And yet Nazism has secured all its claims, mostly just, inspite of the League and by the threat of war.

The Pope and the leaders of the church and of public opinion in many countries are terrified at the advent of international anarchy leading to a general war and at the drift from all moral principles to the acceptance of sheer expediency as the guide of action. As Lord Lothian says, "I think we have squandered the authority of the League by trying to use collective security (banditry?) for purposes which were fundamentally unjust, for denying its natural rights to Germany." And so the League has squandered away all the authority conferred on it by the Covenant, until it no longer regards the use of sanctions or war as part of its business.

BRITAIN'S REPUTATION AT LOW EBB.

And England is now thinking more in terms of "Collective Defence" than in terms of the

(Continued On Page 53)

"BRITANNIA RULE THE WAVES."

—"De Groene Amsterdammer."

(A Netherlands gibe at the British prime Minister.)

Doom Of Dictators Predicted

Shaw Desmond, Famous Author And Seer, Foretells Death By Violence Of Two Out Of Three "World-Tyrants" Of To-day

SHAW DESMOND, famous author and seer, has produced a new book, "Chaos." which seeks to tell in fiction form the history of the next few years.

The "Daily Mirror" asked Mr. Desmond to write an article based on his predictions.

Here it is—one of the most astounding articles he has ever penned:—

The men who lead Britain—like Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin—"dunno where they are". They are bewildered in a world in flux.

Yet the writing on the wall is plain enough for those with eyes to see. The next four years will be the determinative years for our world and especially for the British Empire.

We shall. I think. see Europe at war. within two or three years—but not Britain.

The fatal year for some of the dictatorships will be 1942.

It happens also to be the year when the Hitlerian Germany—which is not the real Germany—will have its "non-coms". trained and its fighting 'planes at the top notch of efficiency.

The European wars will be not so much between countries. as made by the countries themselves. They will be civil wars.

* * * *

Adolf Hitler is a desperate man these days.

So is Benito Mussolini. whose note of despair I caught even when I spoke with him some years ago in Rome. So is Stalin—the most desperate of all.

We shall see the death by violence of at least one and. I believe two of these world tyrants.

In Germany and Austria, the Jews will be "the last man in the ring"—not Hitler

Italy may get through her present dreadful financial crisis. But she will not get through the one which will follow about 1941.

But I think all three dictators, haggardly see the "writing on the wall'.

Hitler will possibly make his throw with late within the next few years—as I think. about 1942

He will find himself up against a mutinous entourage, for his killing of his closest friends during the last army putsch made him enemies for life....and death

* * *

He will find a Germany. still lacking in raw materials, beginning for the first time to ask him: "What's it all about, Adolf, led? Is the game worth the candle?"

Adolf couldn't fight a European war to-day—and he knows it.

But if he finds—as sooner or later he will find—a Germany in sub-conscious revolt against his divinity, he will not hesitate to fling the Vaterland's millions into the furnace of war in order to save that Nazi regime which. as I insist, hangs upon a thread.

Like Benito Mussolini. all along he has been bluffing.

It is then that the German Civil War will break out. The German psychology is not Nazi. It is good-natured and pacific and—here's the rub—Christian.

Fritz still worships Christ, not Wotan and Herr Rosenberg, whose name, at least, sound genuinely Jewish. Only "young Fritz" has gone native!

In Russia we shall see witnin two years I feel, the first widely organised revolt against the Stalin "aristocracy".

But this organisation will come from the inside, not the outside—not, for example, from Trotsky.

Josef Stalin is the next man to be "put on the spot."

* * *

So I venture to forecast internal fighting in Germany and Russia, and possibly in Italy.

In Japan, with which I have fairly close connection, I regard street fighting in Tokio as only a question of months—certainly one of a year or so.

Despite the magnificent system of news suppression of the Japanese military dictatorship, the facts of the war with China are beginning to leak out.

Japanese mothers are saying: "Give us back our sons!" The shoe is beginning to pinch, and this every Japanese official knows We shall see the military regime "fired".

Within the next four years we are going to see the definite abandonment of "democracy" in its original forms in this country. And we shall find the Labour Party just as much a "party" to that as either of the other parties in the State!

* * *

Of course Labour will give it another name—it always does! In British politics, everything is in the name—little or nothing in the idea!

"And who the hell cares for ideas, anyhow?" as the party politician said.

We shall find, I believe, men for the first time refusing to "kill in uniform", as it will be called. These movements will have the slogan: "War against war!"

But no longer shall we find the rather hare-brained Communist fathering such movements. Communism is already passing.

We shall see it give itself its own death blow when it finally throws the Stalin dictatorship overboard.

And I confidently expect to see Major Attlee and Co., heading an ultra-Conservative Collectivist Labour Party, with Lloyd George and the Glasgow cherubim in permanent Opposition.

Chamberlain himself will go out of power next year but Labour will not come in.

Of one thing I am sure.

We shall see the Government by 1942 begin the control of iron and steel, shipping, and the major industries of the country.

* * * *

They will settle wages and hours, not the "masters". By then, a Conservative Nationalist Government, which will follow the present Government, will lay the first plans for taking over the mines, railways and "suzerain rights in the land."

Yet all the above will be dwarfed by the great religious movements which will sweep across our world in the next few years, as they are even now sweeping.

It is to Britain that I look for the initiation of these movements.

For good or ill, it is this country which has been chosen by the Power Behind for the launching of these new religious waves, which will have no dogmas, and which will only be concerned with one thing—The Application of religion to life.

WANTED AN INDIAN AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER

Nation Ought To Develop Its Aircraft Industry

(By Mr. RUSI MISTRI)

There is a cry from every nook and corner of the British Empire and from the United Kingdom itself, "Own up Britain—You are years backwards in the progress of Aviation—Remember the World is in the Air". British Aviation, particularly Civil Aviation, has been starved for years and reason is—poor Britain never had a Prime Minister who was air-minded, except the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who flew in the Royal Air Force aircraft, but only, I think because he saw gentle uses of personal advertisement in it. If he had appreciated the needs of Air Force and Civil Aviation; and if he had been observant and had set out to learn as a result of his peregrinations, he had the power to see the Britain and her Empire did not fall into the lamentable position from which the then Air Minister Lord Londonderry strove against a tight-fisted Treasury to save her. He, at least, boldly and courageously learned to fly himself, perhaps, as the first step of salvation!

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS' WHITE HIPPO.

He and the far-sighted Postmaster General. Sir Kingsley Wood, present Air Minister, devised between them the great plan for carriage of mails on the Empire route at flat rate and no surcharge. In consultation with Imperial Airways and Dominion Governments they also planned the change over from landplanes to seaplanes throughout the Empire and this was in 1934. The Empire scheme, of which so much had been made out in the British press, has just come into operation and so far it has been a fiasco? This white hippopotamus service is only a day or two faster than the former bullock-cart service. When the imperial Airways planned in 1934 to change over from "bullocks" to "white hippos". the Dutch Liners over their Eastern route were cruising at 180 miles an hour—twice the speed of the former bullock-cart service then in operation, but the Imperial Airways' white hippopotamus service, which is in operation, is hardly able to do 160 miles an hour.

I repeat again Britain is years backwards in Aviation not only in point of transportation, but in manufacturing too. She is unable to meet her defence requirements and buys aircrafts and aero engines from the United States. Yet, to everybody's surprise she tries her best to conquer the Empire aircraft market. Is it not one of the factors which hinders India's progress in Aviation?

Wake up, India and size this noble opportunity while the Congress is in power and start towards freedom and home rule for Civil Aviation in India. Mere subsidies from the Government to our flying clubs do not seem to do any good towards the development of civil aviation. The recent statement of the Director of Civil Aviation shows that flying activities in India mainly through the flying clubs are declining

What India needs is a state-aided aeroplane manufacturing industry to meet her civil requirements or at least of light aeroplanes and in these days of Congress majority state-aid should not be an impossibility. Remember the Aviation Industry leads the world.

The Committees of various Indian Chambers of Commerce have condemned the Government's action in entering into an agreement with Imperial Airways without giving Indian capital opportunity for investment in Aviation industry. Here is the proof that Indian investors are serious in their desire of investing Indian capital in aviation industry and who can say Indian capital is shy?

I commend my suggestion to the Congress to form an Aeronautical Chamber to further and guide commercial aviation with some voice in the Central and Provincial Assemblies. The question of home aircraft industry as well as of establishing internal air services should be taken up before it is too late.

BERLIN FAKES FILM OF SCHMELING—LOUIS FIGHT

Alleging that a fake version of the film of the recent world championship fight between Joe Louis and Max Schmeling is being shown in Germany, Louis's manager, John Roxborough, has asked the American Ambassador in Berlin to protest to the German authorities.

In a cable to Mr. Hugh Wilson, the Ambassador, Mr. Roxborough said: "Wish to inform you that films shown in Germany are not true pictures of the fight at Yankee Stadium on June 22 last. They have been deleted, cut and combined with pictures of the first Schmeling v. Louis fight to the advantage of Schmeling."

Under the heading "Der Max wins in the Cutting Room," one of America's leading sports writers describes the alleged manner in which the German film version was made.

"CLIPS FROM OLD FILM".

He declares that "clips were taken from films of the first Schmeling-Louis fight, showing Max inflicting severe punishment on Joe. The first punch Louis is shown landing is the right that caught Max in the Kidney."

The next shot, the writer continues is that of Max with his mouth open. This is "frozen" for 60 ft. while the German announcer explains that this is where Max protested vainly to the referee.

"Of course, Max did not protest at all," the writer concludes. "He was howling with pain."

THE RIGHT TO CRITICISE

By D. F. KARAKA

I have just seen a picture after my heart, such as I have not seen for quite sometime. It is the sort of picture that makes me want to shout from the housetops. Unfortunately, by the time this appears in print the picture will already have run its course and whatever I may say about it will be too late to do it any good, I am afraid. Even so I want to say that "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" is a brilliant comedy, perhaps the most sophisticated of Lubitch-directed pictures. And yet when I went to see it. I had little idea how good it was. That is the painful state in which an average cinema-goer finds himself. He has little to go by. Cinema criticism in this country is so thoroughly unreliable and so entirely dependent on cinema advertisements that it would be better for many papers to do away with their cinema page.

A visitor to London who has been away from that metropolis a long time could by reading some of the recognised cinema critics ascertain what is good and what is bad in town. If the critics don't like a play or a picture, the play or picture has to go. That is what happens in London. Here, if the cinema critic does not like a picture which is shown at a cinema which advertises profusely in a certain paper, then invariably the poor critic makes a disappearance and the picture stays. It is a lamentable state of affairs. I feel the time has come for the press to claim that independence of expression which is the very basis of all decent journalism.

* * * *

As I looked at my "Observer" to which I look forward every mail day, I noticed a powerful column by C. A. Lejeune in her characteristic style. Lejeune is an elderly woman who knows all there is to know about the film world. She is the top class cinema critic and the author of several books on films. I don't think there is much that Lejeune does not know about films that is worth knowing. She writes every week in the "Sunday Observer" and it is some of the most pungent and caustic writing that I have come across. Let me give you some idea of the sort of things she says.

This week she has written about film censors. It arises from the new certificate that London film censors are issuing for pictures. Formerly there used to be only the A certificate for adults, and the U for universal. Now there has come into existence the H certificate. It stands for Horrific. The H certificate was used for the first time in a crime picture called the "Thirteenth Chair" in which Dame May Witty played. This was some two years ago. A notice was then put up outside the cinema house to the effect that this picture fell within the "horror class" and the management did not think it fit for anyone under sixteen. However, if the parent or guardian of a child still wanted the child to see it, that was their affair. That position is altered now and the H certificate debars any 'under-sixteen' person from seeing it.

* * * *

So far so good. But what seems to have rubbed Miss Lejeune the wrong way is that King Kong, a picture which five years ago was seen by children all over the country has now been put into the H class. "The ways of censorship," she says, "to a layman like myself, are endlessly strange and inexplicable. Can anybody tell me why a film, objectionable under the title THE PUBLIC ENEMY, should become innocuous as ENEMIES OF THE PUBLIC? Or why the last word should be struck out of the title MERRILLY WE GO TO HELL, and retained in the opening line of the dialogue? Or why it was permissible for John Barrymore to gas himself in DINNER AT EIGHT, but objectionable for Robert Lynen to hang himself in POIL DE CAROTTE? Or why a perfectly respectable married woman should be forced to say that she is 'going to have a..' in a picture, when millions of real women are having '——s' every day?"

In that style Lejeune goes on to give her ideas of what film censorship should consist of and with all due deference to film censors in India, it would do them a world of good to send for the "Sunday Observer" of the 24th of July and read this column. Likewise it would do our cinema managements much more good to read the following which also appears in her column. She says: "Cheap, shoddy thinking, in stories, titles, poster display, dialogue and advertising, published to millions of people each day, can do much more harm than the terrors of Snow White in the forest or the robust cannibalism of King Kong, the gorilla. To my mind, the most dangerous thing in the cinema is the vulgarity that still clings to it, here and there, as a relic of its peep-show days of entertainment. The vulgarity of small minds and narrow experience, of common place ideas and smug satisfaction. If we must have censorship at all, this is where it should be first directed, both in the interests of the public and in fairness to the better sections of the industry itself."

That is what Lejeune has to say about the effect of censorship that is lacking in vision and broadness of outlook. That is what applies equally to press criticism which always panders to advertisers instead of paying attention to the need for guiding the public. I would like to see a press in this country which is powerful and feared by the great magnates of industry—cinema and otherwise. I would like to see it stand for a certain independence of its own and not be perpetually threatened by a commercial class which had only one idea in mind—the idea of making money.

* * * *

I do not deny the right of anyone to advertise and boost his own goods. After all he pays for his own advertisement. So in the notices which appear about a picture a management should have the right of saying anything it wishes about the picture in that part of the page or column it had bought. But it is on the cinema page where a critic expresses his opinion that I would like to see some real and honest criticism which is impartial and unbiased, rather than read a reiteration of what has already appeared in the advertisements. When we hear that picture after picture is colossal and stupendous, we just don't pay any attention to it at all. So it was when "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" was praised in no ordinary words. The only difference was that in this case the criticism was justified.

What I am writing to-day is something that a great many of the cinema proprietors will not like. But, if only they would see that by sacrificing a little they would get greater sympathy and confidence from the public, they will, I hope, appreciate that this is not written with any destructive motives. They will remember—I refer now to Indian managements—how they felt the need of public co-operation in order to fight the encroachment which was made by foreign concerns on their cinema industry. They will remember how they had to run to the Government for help when they saw the colossus that stood at Dhobi Talao and called itself the Metro. They awoke to find that in their own kingdom another prince had built his palace and that the public who owed no one any allegiance went to pay homage in terms of Rupees and Annas to this new demi-god that had sprung up in their midst.

* * * *

What has happened, has happened. But let those who are still fighting to keep foreigners away from the film industry, at least now realise that it is only when you have the sympathy of the public and the press that you can fight these foreign invaders. And you can't get this when you threaten to withdraw advertisements from any papers that may dare to say that a certain picture is not worth going to.

It is with this in mind that I write, You can take the horse to the pond and you can write an article in the form of an appeal to those concerned. The rest depends entirely on the horse and the cinema proprietor. You cannot as a columnist do anything more. All I know is that it would be a day of triumph when the cinema proprietors conveyed to the press that they would welcome criticism, good or bad and that whatever happens they would take it as it is taken elsewhere and as it should be taken here.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

What is Bombay talking about in these days? The Chinese War? Oh, no! The Czechoslovakian situation?—No, no! (I suppose that I have spelt that impossible but industrious country's name correctly.) Then may it be of the all-engrossing and never failing topic of the weather? Still no! The weather is no new thing, having been with us every year. Besides, after the first gush over the rains, which were first prayed for and then so much welcomed by the perspiring citizens of every hue, the opinion is spreading as in every previous year, that the benefits of rain are over-rated, as witness the general dampness, the stagnant poodles as also the slush bespattering your dress through the over-haste of desperate motorists, etc, etc. No, no! the weather is not at present the talk of the town. But, coins are getting to be talked over with a vengeance and in a vengeful spirit, too! Not the want of them coins—for we have all felt the want of them before, but the surplusage just now of bad coins in the City! Not figuratively speaking, but of stark coins that ought to jingle, but only give a wicked sound that makes a cautious customer refuse them.

In respectable looking restaurants, in second-rate tea-shops, in trams, in buses, railway stalls, in cinema counters, in Danawalla's shops, why even in Courts, in the counters of stamp-vendors and cashiers all round, everywhere, and in every blessed place what we believed were good rupees when we gave them are being returned to us as bad ones!

Who starts these bad rupees? Where and how? We know the why. Of course, it is for the profit of somebody. But, the other queries remain to be answered.

My Odyssey

One noon recently, I boarded the tramcar at Colaba to trace this mystery, if possible, to its source. I took a five rupee note with me and chose for my destination the longest journey to Matunga, at the world's end, so speak, so far as the Best Co. is concerned. The almighty conductor condescended to give me change. For, under the rules of the Best Company in the world he is not bound to give change for over a rupee.

I have a bad—or is it a good?—habit of sounding rupees before accepting them. I had learnt the habit in my College days. It proved useful to-day, for two of the four whole rupees given by the conductor were duds. When I protested, he explained they had been given to him by some passenger like myself that very day. He plaintively added that he might have to make good the loss to the Company out of his meagre salary. A good story to melt a soft heart I thought. But, I was adamant and claimed my full change of four good rupees and fourteen annas in small coin, which also I tested well before accepting.

A Sympathetic Fellow-Passenger

Round the circumambient junction at the Museum, I changed the tram to Matunga. Another passenger, a youth whose features I vaguely remembered having seen elsewhere also got down and entered the car with me. It turned out that he was bound for Byculla Bridge. A young man of about twenty-five years, he had a winning smile, which easily drew me to him.

"You are a smart one!" he said as he took his seat near me. "The wily conductor very nearly dished you, but I noticed that you managed to escape."

"Yes, I escaped," I admitted, reverting my straying attention to my tram companion.

"But, it is getting too common now in this City and very nearly getting to be a nuisance," he observed, lighting a cigarette and graciously offering me one.—"Someone somewhere in this City is coining dud rupees on a large scale and foisting them on an unsuspecting public. You hear every one of your acquaintances nowadays relating to you his experiences of his either having been duped or having just evaded being duped with a dud rupee being cleverly foisted on him."

"How can this happen, if all the people are as careful as I am?"—I asked.

"All people are not so clever and so sensible as yourself," he flattered me, again offering me his cigarette case, which I again waved away with thanks, adding I was not a smoker.

"Don't smoke? Really?" he asked "that also shows very great sense,—sense of economy at least" He looked at me askance as he said this, doubting whether I took it as a compliment or as a reflection on my niggardliness.

"I was saying all people were not so sensible or cautious as yourself," he went on, reflectively "But parents who have to make little payments to a hawker at their door, have to send either a stupid servant or an innocent youngster to get a note changed. Out of the five or ten rupees so changed, at least one or two are sure to be palmed off by the change-giving Irani or teashop-walla or panwalla. The hawker is paid, the careless householder puts by the other rupees, the good with the dud ones without caring to sound them. When later another payment has to be made the refusal of the dud rupees by a more cautious customer creates a panic in the householder, but then it is too late to remedy the mistake. It is then his or her turn to pass those coins to the next careless dupe if they can. Mostly, they can't, until a charity box gives them an opportunity to get rid of the duds."

By this time we were nearing the Bori Bunder junction. But he went on "I have myself been duped very often myself," he added softly.

My Companion's Tale Of Woe

"Oh, have you? When was it?" I asked, pleased to be gloating over another's discomfiture, while myself secure in my cleverness, as I thought.

"It was some days ago," he replied, "I gave the conductor what I knew was a perfectly good rupee, but he returned it as a dud one and when I tested it again before him, it turned out to be a really bad one. I wondered how it could be, for, before leaving home, I had tested each one of them. But the rupee returned by the conductor was, indeed, a bad one."

"He must have cleverly changed it," I ventured to suggest.

"He must have been very clever then, he retorted. "Anyhow I gave him another rupee and he agreed that it was a good one and I got my ticket and change from him."

He remained silent for a while. I found that we were nearing Carnac Bridge by this time.

"I did not know that I was such a duffer,"—" he went on, "For that day, I had three more similar experiences, one at the Railway station, one in an Irani Restaurant, and again in a cloth-shop where I had gone to purchase some cloth. To have four duds thrust on me in one day was a stunner. If I presented them at the Banks, the Banks would refuse them and would even cut them. To attempt to foist them on others, is again an offence, you know?" he enquired.

I nodded in acquiescence and he went on.

"Since then I have been as careful as possible. Before handing over my rupees, I spin them before the person who is to receive them and he then takes them without further objection. In view of the sound produced by my spinning the coin before him, he cannot possibly attempt any further sleight of hand with the rupee, you see."

I nodded again.

"I suppose the conductor has actually given you good rupees?" he added, as if a little doubting my perspicacity.

I Make My Assurance Doubly Sure

To show him that I could not possibly have made any mistake, I took them out and sounded them on the bench.

"You can see for yourself," I said, looking up to him.

"Oh, excuse me," he hesitated, and then added. 'A clever person like yourself is not at all likely to make a mistake, but to make assurance doubly sure,—" and he smiled, and sounded them himself.

"They are perfectly good ones", he assured me, as he returned them into my hands "I congratulate you on your extreme cleverness."

I put the rupees back in my purse and felt a little self-important on receiving his compliments, which I felt were well-deserved.

The tram was reaching Bhendi Bazar. I saw my companion rising, as if to alight.

"Were you not coming up to Byculla Bridge,?" I asked him remembering that he had taken a ticket to that place.

"Yes, but I just recollect that

(Continued On Page 55)

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Picturesque Nandidurg: Hill Fortress, Sanatorium, Summer Resort And Pilgrim Centre

By N. N.

Nandidurg is a picturesque little hill three miles from the Bangalore-Bowringpet narrow-gauge It can be conveniently reached by rail, in which case the traveller has to get down at the small station of Nandi, from which the hill is about three miles. It is also connected with Bangalore by an excellent road, which goes to the very top of the hill.

Nandi is a very steep hill. It presents a nearly perpendicular and completely rocky face on three sides. A closer examination will reveal the fact that the whole two thousand feet of it is one complete granite rock. A good flight of steps takes the visitors to the top. For those who are unable to climb, there are chairs and the sitter is transported to the top of the hill for a small charge. This method of transportation is now getting obsolete as a road has been recently made to the top of the hill.

Nandi is well-wooded, some of the trees being fruit-bearing ones planted by the Mysore Government. There are many excellent bungalows at the top like the Cubbon Bungalow, the Cunningham Bungalow and the Glentilt. Most of them were the residences of European army officers who were in Mysore during the nineteenth century.

The Boganandiswara Temple at the foot of the Hill.

Climbing the Nandi Hill.

One of the Bungalows on the Hill.

The Lake Of Nectar

On the top of the hill there is a mineral spring called by Hindus "Amrita Sarovara" or the Lake of Nectar. Its water is believed to have medicinal properties and it is said that it can compare favourably with the famous mineral springs at Vichy. Many invalid Indians visit it at all times of the year.

Standing 4,800 feet above the level of the sea, Nandidurg enjoys the most salubrious climate in the Mysore State. It is nicely cool even in the hottest parts of the hot summer and the temperature on an average is ten degrees less than that of the coolest part in the State.

Quite apart from its climatic and health-giving character, Nandidurg is also a place of architectural and historical importance. It has two temples. One is at the top and is dedicated to Yoganandiswara, while the other one, at the village of Nandi near the foot of the hill, enshrines the idol of Boganandiswara. Both are of very ancient origin and the Boganandiswara temple is considered to be the finest example of Dravidian architecture in Mysore.

Nandidurg was once a strong fortified citadel under Tippu Sultan. The fort, remnants of which can still be seen, was constructed by him. It was successfully assaulted and taken by the English army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791 and it is claimed that "it was one of their most memorable accomplishments."

Tippu's Tarpeian Rock

This hill also served as a summer resort to Tippu Sultan and many a time he used to come there with the ladies of his Zenana. The place used by him and his wives is still existing.

Nandi has another memento of Tippu Sultan. A precipitous cliff at the south-west angle of the hill is pointed out to the visitors as "Tippu's Drop." It is said that many of Tippu's prisoners were hurled down to their doom below from this point.

In addition to its fine climate and excellent scenery, Nandidurg offers to its visitors pleasant company. For the young there is Tennis and Badminton, while the older people can always enjoy its cool walks and exquisite sunsets.

But the last point in Nandidurg's merits is not yet told. Unlike other hill stations, it is never overcrowded. Perfect calm and quiet are its usual and unfailing features.

Seven Years' Gaol For A "Master Mind"

Stock-Exchange Crook Who Would Never Put His Signature To Anything

Said to have been an associate of Jacob Factor, Stanley William Tanfield (48) was described by Mr. Justice du Parcq as "the man who devised this scheme" when sentences were passed at the Old Bailey last month in the share-pushing case known as the "Million Pounds Trial." says the "News Chronicle."

A police officer said Tanfield was regarded as "one of the master minds of sharepushing in this country," and that it had not been possible to obtain the necessary evidence against him before because he would never put his signature to anything.

Seven years' penal servitude was the sentence passed on Tanfield, who began life as an outfitter's apprentice at Nottingham and at one time accumulated a capital of £100,000.

Of the other men, two were sentenced to five years' penal servitude another to four years' penal servitude, one to two years' imprisonment and one was bound over for three years. The seventh man, George Josiah Banfield (49), film director, of St. James's, S.W., had been found not guilty and was discharged

Giving the histories of the six men found guilty, Detective-Inspector Griffin said:

"There is no doubt that the prisoners formed one of the cleverest and most dangerous gangs of criminals with which the police have ever had to deal."

The prosecution's case was that the public were induced to invest in financial pools and transfer holdings into a company known as the "Metropolitan Threepenny and Sixpenny Stores."

It was alleged that nearly a million pounds was paid into the banking accounts of Wetnall, Jenkins and Co., and of this £300,000 was unaccounted for. The company was wound up early this year with assets of £55 and furniture valued at £492.

Those found guilty were:

Alfred Burnett (41), company secretary, of Sefton Road, Addiscombe, Surrey;

Thomas William Byford (58), commission agent, Old Bond Street, W.;

Richard Roberts (66), company director, York Villas, Brighton;

Thomas Isaac Sleigh Appleton (64), financial journalist, East Wood Road, Leigh-on-Sea;

Percy William Grimes (48), traveller, Sydenham Hill, S.E.; and

Stanley William Tanfield (48), manufacturer, New Bond Street, W.

The trial lasted 14 days and the following sentences were passed;

Tanfield: Seven years' penal servitude.

Appleton: Five years' penal servitude.

Burnett: Five years' penal servitude.

Grimes: Four years' penal servitude.

Byford: Two years' imprisonment.

Roberts: Bound over for three years.

They were charged with conspiracy to defraud persons who might be induced to part with money or securities to Wetnall, Jenkins and Company, of Bucklersbury, E.C., between September, 1934, and March, 1938.

£60,000 BANKRUPTCY.

Inspector Griffin said that Tanfield went to Canada in 1912, and subsequently returned to London with £100,000 capital. He appeared to have been engaged in this country selling leases and shares in oil companies.

He went to America, returning in 1930. In February of that year he was adjudicated bankrupt with liabilities of approximately £60,000, with assets of £1,000. He attributed his insolvency to heavy losses on American shares in 1929. He obtained his discharge in June, 1935.

Tanfield, said the officer, was strongly suspected for some years of being responsible for a number of doubtful companies, through the medium of which large sums of money had been extracted from the public.

He was the "controlling mind" behind those fraudulent schemes, but it had not been possible to obtain the necessary evidence against him as he never put his signature to anything and remained behind the scenes.

The officer alleged that Tanfield had been an associate of Jacob Factor. He lived on the most extravagant scale and had an estate at Taplow, Bucks.

ONCE A TAXI-DRIVER.

The officer alleged that Appleton, who had five previous convictions, had promoted a large number of doubtful companies in the Manchester district.

"He has been a very troublesome individual for years in connection with fraudulent companies," he added. "He is one of the cleverest prospectus and report writers of shares."

Grimes—once a taxi-driver—since 1923 had been connected with a number of companies of doubtful repute. He was regarded by the police as a clever and plausible share salesman—the chief salesman in this case.

He had been Tanfield's chief lieutenant in this share-pushing organisation and lived in an elaborate house at Sydenham.

Inspector Griffin said Burnett had been a free-lance reporter with various newspapers and he conducted a series of football pools, giving it up in 1932.

When he became out of employment he worked as a canvasser from 1934 to 1935. He was known as an associate of convicted share-pushers.

Mr. Justice du Parcq: He has never been convicted?—That is so.

EX-SPECIAL CONSTABLE.

Byford, said the officer, carried on various business as a commission agent and registered money-lender.

For 18 months he was a special constable in the Metropolitan Police Force. He was known to be an associate for a considerable time of well-known share-pushers.

Although it had never been substantiated he had been suspected of being a receiver of stolen jewellery, and connected with bucket shops.

He lived on quite an extravagant scale and was a member of a well-known West End club

In 1932 he negotiated shares through his bank for an American share-pusher.

Roberts, another defendant, married, left school at the age of 14, and after rapid promotion in a chartered accountant's office began a business on his own account, but in 1932 the business failed.

Down to 1933, when he became associated with Tanfield, he appeared to have led an honest life.

When Mr. Justice du Parcq passed sentence on Tanfield he said: "I am giving you punishment which will be probably less than you deserve, but will probably deter others."

Addressing Roberts, the Judge said that it might have been more his misfortune than his fault that he was employed in what was called a "bucket shop" by dishonest people, and fell in with Tanfield when he was out of employment.

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IMMORTAL LEGAL ETHICS

Resolve To Be Honest At All Events: And If, You Cannot Be An Honest Lawyer, Resolve To Be Honest Without Being A Lawyer, Says Abraham Lincoln

(BY JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALA).

Few have not heard or read about the illustrious President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865), who has deservedly been called "The Gentleman of the World."

After his death amongst his other manuscripts were found a few pages of notes evidently intended or, perhaps, used at some time by him for a lecture to law students, and they express in a very clear manner his opinions as to the ethics of legal practice. These notes deserve to be inscribed prominently in every law office to remind every lawyer of his correct duty as a member of the profession. They are as follows:—

".....Extemporaneous speaking should be practised and cultivated. It is the lawyer's avenue to the public. However able and faithful he may be in other respects, people are slow to bring him business if he cannot make a speech. And yet, there is not a more fatal error to young lawyers than relying too much on speech-making. If any one, upon his rare powers of speaking, shall claim an exemption from the drudgery of the law, his case is a failure in advance. Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbours to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often a real loser—in fees, expenses, and waste of time. As a peace-maker, the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man. There will still be business enough. Never stir up litigation. A worse man can scarcely be found than one who does this. Who can be more nearly a fiend than he who habitually overhauls the register of deeds in search of defects in titles, whereon to stir up strife and put money in his pocket? A moral tone ought to be infused into the profession which should drive such men out of it. . . . . There is a vague popular belief that lawyers are necessarily dishonest. I say vague because, when we consider to what extent confidence and honour are reposed in and conferred upon lawyers by the people, it appears improbable that their impression of dishonesty is very distinct and vivid. Yet the impression is common,—almost universal. Let no young man choosing the law for a calling for a moment yield to the popular belief. Resolve to be honest at all events: and if, in your own judgment, you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Choose some other occupation rather than one in the choosing of which you do, in advance, consent to be a knave."

These were the immortal legal ethics of the immortal President Abraham Lincoln.

HOW IT WENT

Receiving £750 in compensation after an accident at work, a man was said at Bow County Court to have disposed of most of it as follows:

£130 lost on dogs.
£100 gift to wife.
£70 loan to brother.
£42 player piano.
£20 diamond ring.
£15 fur coat.
£10 toys for son.

He was ordered to repay £41 18s. relief loaned before his windfall within 14 days.

Boyhood Days Of G. B. S.

SENT TO SCHOOL VERY MUCH AGAINST HIS WILL AND LEARNT NOTHING THERE

(Mr. George Bernard Shaw was 82 on 26th July 1938. In "The Irish Press" Anna Kelly tells of his early days and of his rise to fame. The italicised portions are emendations made for the writer by Mr. Shaw himself.)

On this day eighty-two years ago, a boy was born at what is now No. 33 Synge St. It was then No. 3. When he grew up, he declared that he was well able to read on the first day of his life. So precocious a child could be none other than Mr. George Bernard Shaw.

His background was that of the *most pretentious stratum* of the Irish Protestant Ascendency. Of his *more remote* origins, let Mr. Shaw speak for himself:—

"I am a genuine typical Irishman of the Danish, Norman, Cromwellian and Scotch invasions. . . One of my grandfathers was an Orangeman and was out with the Yeos in '98. But his sister was an Abbess and his uncle, I am proud to say, was hanged as a rebel."

A "Descendant" Of Shakespeare

Tracing his geneology still further, Mr. Shaw *made a discovery* that gave him great delight. It was that *the Shaws are decended from Shraigh third son of MacDuff, the unborn slayer of Macbeth.* It was as good as being descended from Shakespeare.

Their Irish ancestor was William Shaw, who fought for King William at the Battle of the Boyne, and who settled down afterwards, under Protestant succession, on rich lands in Kilkenny.

But the Shaw family, *although its main line, distinguished by a baronetcy, was prosperous and of unquestionable rank as landed gentry, threw off the inevitable crop of younger sons and their progeny. The infant Shaw was the baronet's penniless third cousin'*

George Carr Shaw, the dramatist's father *was a remarkably unsuccessful gentleman who, in middle life, had married a lady who was disinherited for marrying him, whereupon he had bought a share in an office and warehouse in Jervis St. and a mill on the canal at Dolphin's Barn.*

Young Sonny Shaw—nobody ever called him "Barney"—may have played by himself on the canal bank at the Barn, but he never rolled a hoop down Synge St. or played "conkers" with the boys of the South Circular Road. The genteel respectability of his family kept him from mixing with the neighbours' children. And this narrow class-consciousness was, by the way, to form in him afterwards his hatred of all social snobbery.

(Utter rubbish, all this. Of course I played with all the boys who were considered good enough for me to associate with.)

He was badly brought up because his mother had been so well brought up. She had suffered so much from *the severity of her own social training* that she allowed her children to develop naturally and freely. So "Sonny" Shaw did much as he liked.

He had two elder sisters and an Irish nurse, a Catholic, *who furtively sprinkled him with holy water when he went to bed as often as she dared, before he had advanced far enough to be a conscious and obdurate little Protestant.*

He was sent to school *very much against his will, having no notion that resistance was possible But he learnt nothing there.*

"I instinctively saved my brains from destruction," he says, "by resolute idleness."

There was continual music at home: for his mother was an active singer and organiser of amateur music; and the boy who would not be bothered with Caesar, Virgil and Homer, eagerly assimilated Handel, Bozart and Beethoven. There were books galore which were not, like schoolbooks, unreadable, and which ranged from Shakespeare to Dickens, Scott and Dumas in fiction, from Spenser to Byron in poetry, and as far as Tyndall and Darwin in science.

There were nights at the old Royal Theatre when Barry Sullivan would come on tour with Shakespeare; there were odd daylight hours spent looking at the pictures in the National Gallery.

And the home atmosphere was one of complete freedom of thought. Church-going was abandoned in the family long before the boy was ten. That was the exceptional education, which produced the exceptional phenomenon known as Bernard Shaw.

The Shaws had a cottage on Dalkey Hill, called Torca Cottage, and here, *climbing the rocks like a goat, and swimming in the Bay like a fish* with Killiney Bay spread out in front of him and Dublin Bay equally visible behind him, young Shaw spent the happiest hours of a boyhood that seems to have been a singularly *free and imaginative one.*

Officeboy At 15

When he was fifteen his uncle got him the respectable job of office boy with a very respectable firm of land agents in business at 15 Molesworth Street at a salary of 18/ a month. Meanwhile the family had been moving about. From the red brick fronts of Synge Street they had moved to a larger house, No. : Hatch Street and then to lodgings at 61 Harcourt Street where old Shaw had moved after his wife had gone to London.

Young Shaw managed to pass the time for four and a half years in the estate office in Molesworth Street. His occupations during office hours included singing selections from the Operas in company with the young gentlemen apprentices and generally instructing them in musical matters.

Outside office hours he was absorbing music and painting and his analytical mind was beginning to chew on the life around him. His satirical outlook first broke out into print when Moody and Sankey visited Dublin. Shaw, then aged eighteen years and eighteen months, wrote a letter to "Public Opinion," giving his views on the value of the Revival and lamenting its effect on converted individuals for "its tendency to make them highly objectionable members of society."

Shaw soon got tired of Dublin. With no more clearly defined ambition than a desire to escape that doom of shabby gentility—the office desk—he threw up his job when he was twenty, packed a carpet bag and took the North Wall boat for England

This was in March, 1876, less than a year after another Irishman who was to make history—Parnell—crossed to England to take his seat in the British House of Commons as newly elected Home Rule Member for County Meath

Bernard Shaw left Ireland without regret, and entered London without enthusiasm. He had left behind in Dublin his amiable, ineffectual father, and joined his mother and sister, who had come to London to make a living by teaching music.

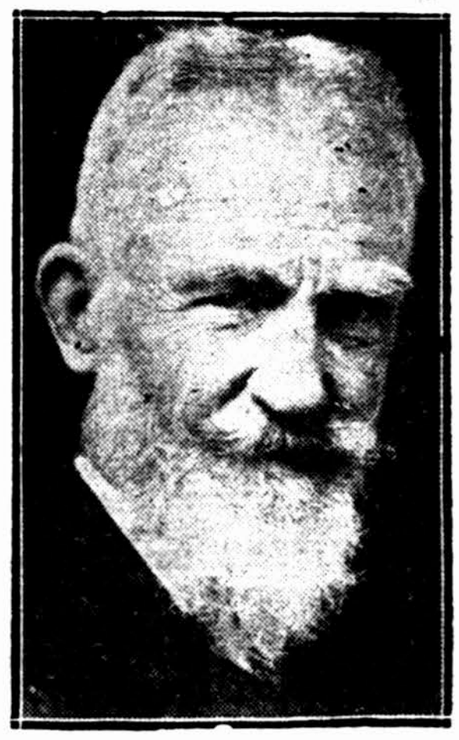
He was shy, gawky and raw. He had nothing to him but an irreverence for all accepted institutions, a deep sense of freedom, and a good training in English literature. With these three weapons he laid siege to English literature.

The siege was slow. He earned no money. In five years he wrote five novels. They brought 50 refusals. He wrote a few articles and hawked them round the newspapers. But he had to wait for three years before he sold a single article, and when he did, all it brought him was 15.

During the first nine years of his London life he made only £6 10 directly by his pen. He lived on his mother.

He read Karl Marx and helped to form the Fabian programme. He became an art and music critic. He championed Ibsen and threw the first stone at Shakespeare. He stormed the English theatre, which turned out to be his natural destiny, although he began play-writing by accident.

Out of the Dublin chrysallis there now emerged the tall, thin jaunty figure with defiance and challenge in its every line. Having found his platform, he kept it, climbing higher and higher as the years went on, fighting, jeering, preaching, clowning, thrusting, backing his views conscience always against the follies and tyrannies of the world.

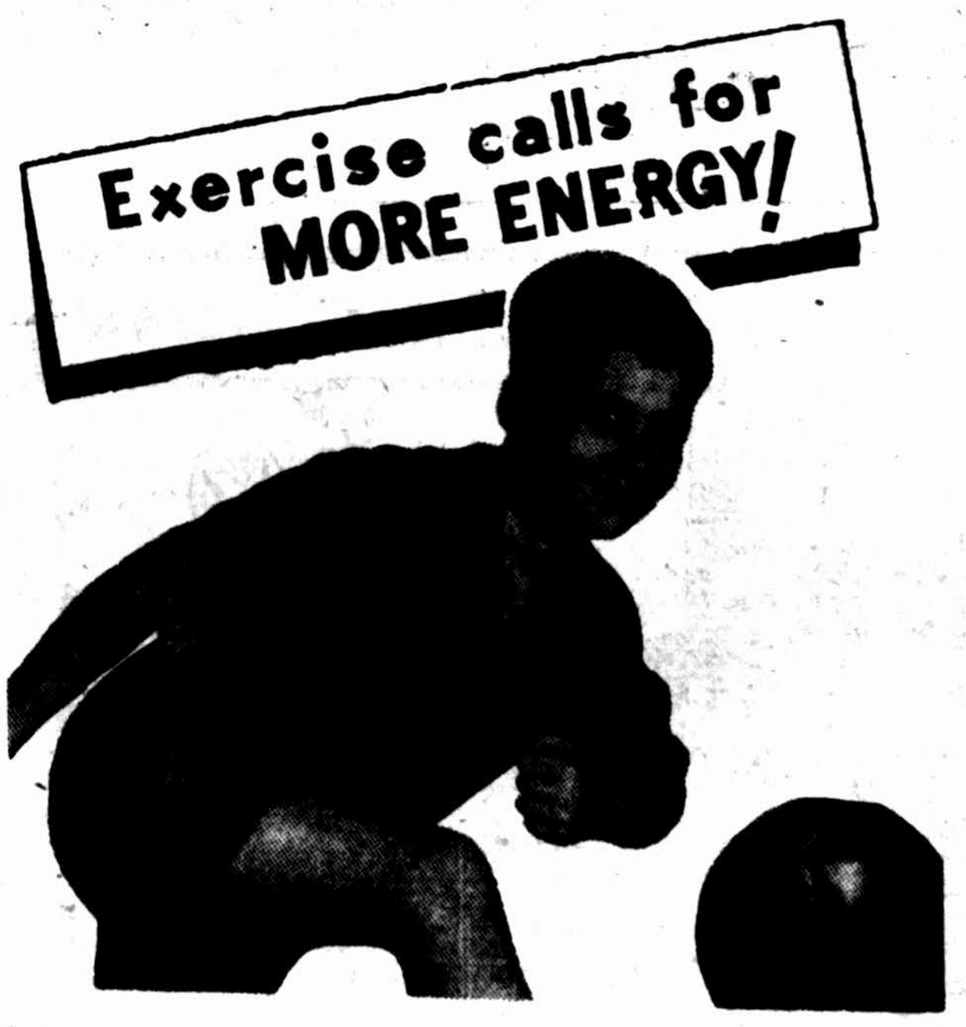


G. B. S.

PELLAGRA CURE FOUND IN TOBACCO

Discovery of a new drug which it is hoped, will assist materially in the treatment of sufferers from pellagra was disclosed by chemists who have been experimenting for years on the compound derived from ordinary smoking tobacco.

Tablets containing a drug which is named "nicotinic acid" have been found useful in making good deficiencies of diet that cause many cases of pellagra in both the south of the United States and southern European cities.



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Strange Story Of Bombay Harbour

THE TRAGIC END OF THE HONEYMOONERS

By O Z F

In the middle of Bombay Harbour stands the Middle Rock. It is gaunt and forbidding like the Devil's Island on which Dreyfus, the famous French prisoner, and many others waited in vain for release.

Now disconsolate gunners are stationed on it's solitude, for since the use of the long range guns it's importance as a defence has increased. Every ship that comes in to the Harbour passes it by, but few of the passengers who look at it's commanding position have heard the strange old saying

"When the Middle Rock is not in view.
Then death shall take both me and you"

Nor have they heard the weird story of the honeymooners who came out to Bombay many years ago and were the victims of this weird prophecy.

I was told the story by an old man who had been on the ship as a youth, and saw the whole thing happen. We were walking along Ballard Pier and watching the Monsoon make havoc of the sea. A storm had come up and for a minute I could not see the Middle Rock. I was surprised and pointed this out to my companion and was surprised to see him go very pale and hurry me on. I asked him what was the matter, and then he told me this strange story:

"I left England," he said, "in the late eighties, not long after the Suez Canal was the recognised way to the East and on the ship was a Honeymoon couple The man was very dark with rather an unpleasant face and a very quick temper, the girl was tall and pretty with fair hair and very short-sighted, so that she always wore glasses. In those days women wore their spectacles with a little gold chain and spring fastened on to their blouses, but she was very poor and only had a piece of black ribbon—I mention this as the tragedy turns on it.

They did not talk to anybody very much on the voyage, they had very little money and joined in no games. When they got to Port Said I was surprised to see them both get off separately. It was most unusual for women to go alone ashore, and I wondered what they could be doing. I noticed that she had told him she would rather stay on board, and, as soon as he had got off, went ashore herself.

She came back a little before him with a parcel in her hand and I saw she was peering about nervously and had not got on her spectacles. She came up to me and to my surprise began to talk at once though she had not spoken to me till then.

"I feel I must tell some one," she said, "as I shan't tell my husband till we get to Bombay Harbour and see our new home, but I wanted to buy him a stone for his gold tie pin, and I have got him just the colour he wanted, but as I have no money I had to sell something first and the only thing I had were my glasses. I can just see without them and I shall say I have lost them, so don't tell any one, will you? And she laughed gaily with excitement.

The bridegroom came back a little later, He saw me standing there and came up to me.

"I mustn't let my wife see me till I have hidden this," he said holding out a small parcel. "I've bought her a proper gold chain for her spectacle instead of that piece of ribbon she wears, but I have had to sell my gold tie pin to do it, it doesn't matter and I shall say I have lost it, I shan't give her the present till we get in to Bombay."

I did not see much of the couple for the rest of the voyage, and the day before we reached India the Monsoon broke and as we came in to the Harbour the visibility was very bad.

I should never have connected the tragedy that happened with the presents if I had not been watching the storm from a port hole on the leeward side and heard them talking in their cabin next door. The young man was trying to point out to her the familiar land marks and she was getting rather tired of his explanations and wanted to give him her present, which she was holding in a little box in her hand. She had never been to the East before, but he had been some years in a business in Bombay.

I could hear them say to each other:

"But I can't see the Rock anywhere, and a whole island couldn't just disappear, could it?"

He answered rather irritably "I know this harbour inside out and you have never even been here before. I tell you it is only the mist and the storm that hides it. Actually it is most unusual for it to be hidden and I have never seen it happen before. But, it is there alright and they call it the Middle Rock."

"Well, I suppose I must believe you as I have not been out here before, but it sounds odd to me, and even if you were wrong, you wouldn't admit it, would you, you never do."

"You can't be relied on anyhow without your glasses. You know you can't see anything without them, and if you hadn't been so careless you would never have lost them. You only think of yourself and never of me.

"That's not true", the girl called out nearly in tears. "I didn't lose them, I sold them at Port Said to buy you a really nice stone for your gold tie pin, just the colour you wanted."

The man turned on her angrily, "You little fool", he said, "why didn't you tell me. I sold that tie pin too to buy you a proper chain for your glasses instead of that bit of ribbon you always wore, and now we could have saved ourselves the trouble and expense."

"Very well, then, if that is how you feel about it, you need not have your present, I was going to give it to you now, but I shall throw it into the sea instead out to that Middle Rock of yours."

She took the little parcel and leaning out of the Port hole threw it into the sea.

The young man cursed her again, and I heard him open a drawer and then throw his present too into the sea after hers.

"There that's that", he remarked in an injured voice, and now look there's the Middle Rock. You can see it quite clearly right in front of you."

The curious haze had lifted and the storm suddenly paused. It was through for a minute. The monsoon had forgotten it had started and a watery gleam of sun shone through. There was silence in the cabin for a minute and I waited for the young man to say, "I told you so", but when he spoke it was in a subdued awed voice and he quoted the lines from the old saying

"When the Middle Rock is not in view
Then death will take both me and you"

We landed soon after that and I never saw the couple again. But I heard some time later that they were not happy. She caught typhoid and died in a few days six months after they had arrived. He went a little mad and one day he told some of his friends that he was going to swim out to the Middle Rock to find something that his wife had lost. He must have tried, for they found his body washed up a few days later, and he was buried by his wife."

The old man paused a minute. "I have often thought," he said, "that if I had known their names I would have looked for their graves, but it is so long ago, and I have forgotten it, and, of course, it would be like looking for a needle in a haystack."

Then he stopped abruptly and turning to me took hold of my arm anxiously.

"You didn't really not see the Middle Rock just now—did you? It was just a mistake?"

"Of course, not," I said laughing, "It was just a mistake as you say". But I did not look at him as I spoke.

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SCHOOL TO TRAIN 3,000 AIRMEN

British Plans To Popularise Aviation In United Kingdom

The new Royal Air Force school for technical training at St. Athan, Glamorgan, will form on September 1. When completed this will be largest Royal Air Force station in this country. It will cover over 900 acres and over 3,000 workmen are employed by the fifteen contractors and sub-contractors who are working on the site.

When the school opens about 1,000 airmen will be under training, and it is expected that this number will rise by December to 3,000.

It will be recalled that Sir Kingsley Wood announced that under the further expansion of the Royal Air Force an entry of about 9,000 men (excluding air-craft apprentices) between the ages of 17½ and 35 is required by the end of March, 1939, for training as fitters for maintenance of aircraft. A large proportion of these 9,000 men will be trained at St. Athan. When their training is completed they will receive pay of 3s. 6d., 4s. 3d. or 5s. a day according to their proficiency.

St Athan will be unkwon as No. 4 School of Technical Training (Men), and it will be placed in the training common in No. 24 (Training) Group.—"Manchester Guardan".

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A NEW BOOK BY DORNFORD YATES

THIS PUBLICAN. By Dornford Yates. Published by Ward. Lock & Co. London.

Apart from an ingenious idea—which must be its only justification this novel does not rise to any great literary heights. The story is hackneyed and commonplace and is only saved from being excruciating bv the ingenious, even though far-fetched. theme which runs through it.

The characterisation is a study in contrasts and even though this is well done there is an atmosphere of make-believe reminiscent of the second-class Victorian novels in which the characters are either all alarmingly honourable or as alarmingly dishonourable. David Bohun, the hero, is so painfully virtuous, so patient and so honourable that one imagines that he must have dropped straight from Heaven on to a world manifestly not in a condition to do justice to him—yet, Rowena Bohun, his wicked and and unscrupulous wife, is so distressingly wicked that, apart from wanting to wring her neck, the reader begins to wonder whether her husband's pompous virtuosity is not to blame somewhat for this. One cannot admire David Bohun. One pities him as one pities men who do not know how to handle their wives! Helen Adair—the other woman who completes the eternal triangle—behaves as it behoves all daughters of the aristocracy to behave—with circumspection, discretion and with honour. The Adair-Bohun romance is a monotonous "goody-goody" affair as can well be imagined. They always do the right thing in the right place. and beyond holding hands never dream of doing anything else.

As in similar stories the odds are against the virtuous element until the very end and Rowena Bohun holds all the trumps in her hand. There is a spectacular court scene which, from a triumph for Rowena, is suddenly transformed into an utter rout. Rowena with a case of perjury hanging over her, her nefarious schemes all shattered disappears, leaving David Bohun and Helen Adair to enjoy their inevitable happy ending. A readable book if you are in a passive mood.

EVER KUREISHI.

Hume In Urdu

FAHM-E-INSANI: By Prof. Abdul Bari of the Osmania University, Hyderabad Deccan. Published by the Ma'ariff Press, Azamgarh. Price not mentioned.

"Fahm-e-Insani" is the Urdu translation of David Hume's "Human Understanding." More than two decades ago Professor Abdul Bari translated Berkley's "Principles of Human Knowledge" and wrote a book on Berkley and his Philosophy which deservedly won for him an acknowledged position amongst the foremost writers and translators in the Urdu-speaking provinces of India.

After a long spell of silence, he has given us the translation of Hume's "Human Understanding," which may be treated as a sequel to his first endeavour in the realm of philosophical work in the Urdu language.

Professor Abdul Bari has given a brief sketch of the life of David Hume and discussed the bearing of his philosophical thought on his contemporary thinkers in an introductory chapter which he calls "Falsafa Ka Hasil" (the object of the study of philosophy). He seems to subscribe to David Hume's views regarding the bankruptcy of philosophical thought and man's utter helplessness in understanding the why and the wherefore of the ultimate problems, called metaphysics.

In this illuminating introduction, the Professor has subjected the philosophical views of Hume's ocntemporaries to searching criticism and laid bare the weakness and limitations of human intellect in a convincing manner. This is a survey of the development of philosophical thought in David Hume's times and deserves a careful study. It reveals the learned translator's boldness of conception and, in a measure, originality of thought, in so far as he is able to criticise the contemporary thought and its underlying philosophical tendencies, in a manner all his own.

He seems to have no faith in the pursuit of the study of philosophical thought. He looks upon the study of Western philosophy as barren and unprofitable.

Now a word about the quality and excellence of his translation. It is admitted on all hands that translation is a very difficult art, which demands great ability, discretion and power of understanding. In the Western countries the translators occupy no less a position in the literary world than the authors who write original books.

Most of the books of outstanding merits are translated from one European language into another and the translation reads like original composition. The translators are so well-versed in the subject and the languages in which the books are written that they express the ideas from one language into another so ably and lucidly that while reading it, no one can detect that it is translation. The same may be said of Maulana Abdul Bari's translation. He has such a remarkable and unusual command over Urdu language and philosophical thought that his translations read like original. He conveys the inner meaning and real purport of the book in his own language without losing the thread of thought or departing from the original in any way. His translation is faithfully accurate and remarkably lucid and readable.

The book is well printed on glazed paper, but it is not bound. It will add to its usefulness, if a glossary of philosophical terms in Urdu is appended to the second edition.

M. H. SYED.

IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHY

PRINCIPLES OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY: By Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, I.E.S., Oxford University Press, 1938.

Geography was taken to be a subject of minor importance according to our old conceptions about it. This view sustained so long as the old methods of imparting its knowledge and its narrow scope continued. Of late years, the outlook has altogether changed and we see modern geography placed on a more scientific basis. It is not merely a catalogue of names. To realise this, one has to look through the pages of the present book by Dewan Bahadur Kaji.

The book covers a wide field of information from the origin and growth of the earth and man, the society and its environments, commerce and industry, communications and transport to the progress and problems of countries. In every case the geographic factor influencing these has been stressed and it is this fact that has made the book a real geography. In fact, a fund of varied information bearing on a number of problems for which the knowledge of geography is essential is compressed in this volume of about 350 pages. Such knowledge will help to foster national consciousness and the book can, therefore, be recommended as a text-book in the curricula of our secondary education.

The illustrations, though just enough, are not in proportion to the variety of topics treated, especially in the latter part of the book, as they would have considerably enhanced the value of the publication. However, this does not lower the book in one's estimation.

N.R.T.

SON'S "FIGHT-TO-DEATH" WITH FATHER

Jury's Recommendation For Mercy

A 21-year-old naval rating, who described a fight to death with his father after he had received an urgent telegram from his mother, was acquitted of murder at Bristol Assizes but found guilty of manslaughter in mail week.

The jury added a strong recommendation to mercy says the "News Chronicle."

"I do not want you to think that the case for the defence is manslaughter, because the defence is that he is guilty of no crime at all," his counsel had told the jury. "This was a fight to the death, and this man had no other option but to kill the other man to save himself from being killed

Able Seaman Frederick Albert Button Sayers, of Cabot Street, St. Paul's Bristol, charged with the murder of his father, George Frederick Button Sayers, said in evidence that he had no intention of killing his father when he arrived home unexpectedly. He took an axe upstairs with him for his own defence when he went to talk to his father about the latter's conduct towards his daughters.

(Mrs. Sayers, the widow, had stated in evidence on Wednesday that her husband was dismissed from the navy for an assault on a girl in Jamaica in 1935. She spoke of his conduct towards their daughters, aged 13 and 14, adding that she wired to her son begging him to return home.)

"My father was lying on the bed," said Sayers. "He leapt up, picked up something from the dressing table and came towards me. . . . . I caught a glimpse of what I thought was a razor. I thought he was going to slash me with it.

"I put up the axe as I thought the only chance of saving myself was to stun him. I twisted it so that the back of it was towards my father and aimed a blow at temple, but I hit him on the left cheek.

"LIKE A MANIAC"

He seemed to go mad and dropped the razor and sprang at me.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I would have been killed and any of the family who stood in his way, if he had taken the axe from me."

Mr. N. Skelhorn (defending: Did you intend to kill him at that time?—No. If I had, I could have killed him as he was trying to open the door. He then had his back to me.

"I pulled him away and he attempted to leap over the bed," continued Sayers. "I thought he was diving for the razor he had dropped.

"He seemed like a maniac and said, 'I will kill you.' I was panic-stricken. I tore myself from him and struck him twice with the hatchet. I hit him on the head.

"He collapsed and fell forward. I then lost my head and went on hitting him."

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THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CORNER

The White House Issue

(BY MURIEL NISSEN.)

July 11th marked the first day sale of the 4-1|2 cent White House Stamp, and the Northwest Territory commemorative appeared on the 15th at Marietta, Ohio. President Monroe's stamp was issued on July 21st with first day sale at Washington.

The White House stamp appears, appropriately enough, between the James Madison and James Monroe adhesives. It was during these two administrations that the executive mansion was burned and rebuilt.

The site of the White House was suggested by Washington who so loved the wooded shores of the Potomac. Although the building was planned in 1790, and the cornerstone laid two years later, it was in anything but a habitable condition when Mr. and Mrs. John Adams moved in. Mrs. Adams has written with a considerable feeling of irritation

concerning the difficulties of housekeeping in her famous residence.

During Jefferson's tenure of office considerable progress was made in the completion of the building, and when Dolly Madison became hostess of the White House, the place provided a fitting background for the brilliant hospitality she dispensed. These entertainments were to prove the swan song of the White House, for duing Madison's second term came the war of 1812, during which the British attacked the capital city and burned the presidential mansion. The advance on Washington was unexpected, and came while the Président was away. Mrs. Madison had time only to gather together a load of state papers, and to cut the famous portrait of Washington from its frame.

Only the walls of the White House were standing when Madison returned to the city. The architect of the original building, Captain James Hoban, undertook the work of reconstruction while the president and his family rented a private home in town. They were not to occupy the White House again. In fact, the work of re-building kept the Monroes away until the presidential term was some months old. During that administration, however, the building was completed according to plan, but many alterations and additions have been made in it since.

Cuban Airmail

The familiar Cuban airmail design picturing a seaplane in flight over the harbour of Havana is making a return appearance. In honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first flight between Key West and Havana, the stamp was re-issued in orange with a black overprint reading "Rossilio, 1913-1938, Key West-Havana," in two lines. The value is 5c. plus 15d.

This design was first used in 1927, when it was printed in dark blue. The following year it was re-issued in carmine rose to commemorable the visit of Charles Lindbergh to Havana during his Latin America good-will tour. The overprint read: "Lindbergh Febrero 1928." Since that time, several other air mail stamps have been issued but there probably existed a feeling that Cuba's first air mail stamp was the most appropriate design to use in com-

memorating Cuba's first plane connection with the United States.

National Park Issues

This item is not exactly postage stamp news, but it is proving of great interest to stamp collectors. nevertheless.

Mr. H. S. van Graan, secretary of the Kruger National Park in South Africa, has prepared a sheet of eight stamps, or labels, each picturing a specimen of animal life found in the park. Each stamp is in a different colour and the wild animal portraits are unusually fine. This set will prove a field day for collectors who specialize in zoology. According to the present plan, this pane sheet is the first of a series of six or more, the completed project to present a complete gallery of Africa's wild game. Inscriptions on the stamps are alternately in English and Africans.

Colony Honoured By Finns

Finland has recently released several stamp issues, but to us, the most interesting is the stamp commemorating the Swedish-Finnish Delaware Tercentenary. The adhesive, which is of 3-1|2 markka value, printed in blue, pictures two colonists in the act of uprooting a huge tree stump. The inscriptions reads, "Colonization of Delaware" the dates "1638-1938" appear in the lower corners and, contrary to Finnish postal custom, the name of the country appears in English as well as the native tongue.

Monument Set

In order to raise funds for a monument to the French Infantry, a new stamp has been released by France bearing a surtax. There are two values in the set —65c., plus 1Fr.10c., green-blue, and 55c., plus 70c. brown-violet. The design pictures a helmeted soldier in a trench. The inscription is: "A la Gloire de l'Infanterie Francaise.'

New British Colonial

The British colony of Sierra Leona on the west coast of Africa has issued its King George VI postage paper. The first contingent of stamps consists of five values in two designs A view of the Freetown from across the harbour appears on the 1|2d., green and black; 1d., red-violet and black; 3d., ultramarine and black. The remaining values, 1-1|2d., crimson and 2d., red-purple picture natives harvesting rice. In the foreground is a native woman carrying two sheaves of rice on her head.

Each stamp presents a portrait of George VI within a diamond shaped frame at the left.

Stamp Teasers

1. Who was Ludovico Ariosto and what stamp pictures him?
2. On what adhesive will you find a chamois hunter?
3. Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, appeared on what stamp?
4. Do you know what stamps were overprinted "Guanacaste"?
5. Where will you find the stamp picturing a cherub carrying a posthorn?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Seek, and you shall find a Buddhist monastery on a 1932 stamp of Afghanistan.
2. On an Austrian 1935 adhesive, an airplane is flying over a railroad viaduct.
3. St. Olaf is the patron saint of Norway, and a special commemorative set was issued in his honour in 1930.
4. In St. Helena there is a rock formation known as Lot and Lot's Wife. You may see it on a 1934 stamp of the colony.
5. Martin Pinzon was one of two brothers who gave considerable aid to Columbus in arranging his expedition to the New World. He is portrayed on a Spanish stamp of 1930.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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AMUSING SEQUEL TO DENTIST'S TOOTHACHE

"A unique case in my experience," commmented Mr. Ivan Snell, the Marylebone magistrate, on hearing how a dental surgeon suffering from violent toothache was given the drug evipan to deaden the pain and was arrested for being in charge of a motor car while under the influence of the drug.—says the "News Chronicle."

The defendant was Lanchester H. Smith (29), of Hampstead.

An hour after the injuction of the drug by a doctor Mr. Smith entered his car to drive home.

He touched the wings of two vehicles and, realising that he was not fit to drive, stopped and made, according to Inspector Suggitt, an absolutely frank statement when a policeman came to him.

Dr. Spurgin, police surgeon, said it was purely a case of defective vision due to evipan. Mr. Smith was probably unware when he started to drive home that he was still under the influence of the drug.

Smith was discharged on payment of £1 6s. 1d. costs.

Evipan, a German anaesthetic, was introduced in England four years ago.

SALESMAN OF FLOUR BY WIRELESS

A Candidate For Governorship Of New York State

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

Yesterday's election in Texas suggests that another eccentric political figure has been added to American public life. Among the twelve candidates for Governor in the Democratic party's preliminary election the leading one will be O'Daniel, who is chiefly known as a salesman of flour by means of wireless. O'Daniel is known as a singer of "hilly billy" songs and a broadcaster of homespun philosophy. He promised that if elected he will give every citizen £6 a month for life at the age of 65. His political platform consisted chiefly of the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule.

O'Daniel must face another Democratic party election on August 27. If he wins this no doubt he will be chosen as Governor at the official State election next November.

COMMUNION WITH THE "DEAD"

Mr. Rishi Narrates Strange Experiences Of His Tour In Northern India

(By V. D. RISHI, B.A., LL.B.)

Extensive propaganda is always required for the spread of any cause and hence we had to visit a number of places where the people are keenly interested in the subject. Early in April we proceeded to Hardwar as desired by Pandit Kedar Nath Sharma, Editor of "Parloka" who had organised some meetings there under the auspices of the Rishikul Brahmacharyashram during the famous Kumbha festival. More than a million men had gathered together on that occasion for having a bath in the sacred Ganges, and the city was veritably an ocean of humanity. Meetings of a religious nature were being held at several places, and I could address some of them in the Rishikul. Many people felt interested in the subject of Spiritualism and some of them wanted to have personal experiences. This was arranged in private circles during our short stay and they were greatly impressed by the results. Most of the people, though religiously minded, seemed ignorant about the principles of Spiritualism, and it was a news to them that there was a way by which they could communicate with the departed persons The belief in reincarnation was a stumbling block with many persons in the proper understanding of the subject, and it was necessary to point out to them that there was nothing inconsistent with or contradictory to that in the proved fact of human survival after death.

Seances At Delhi

From Hardwar we went to Delhi, where several friends were eagerly waiting for us. During the short stay of about a week here few seances were held for those who were very anxious to communicate and they could get very touching messages from their dear ones. On one occasion a spirit friend told a sitter who was his tenant, not to leave the house as he had great regard for him. He expressed his great concern for his children and suggested the name of the person who should look after them. Babu Bishamber Sahai and Pandit Pyarelal Shastri of Meerut visited us and the former could, in one sitting, get into touch with his beloved daughter who was very intelligent and well educated. He was greatly impressed by the seance and urged us to visit Meerut after our return to Delhi Pandit Pyarelal Shastri is a convinced spiritualist and became interested in the subject after the death of his promising son. The boy has given him several proofs of his survival and since then the learned Shastri, who is Professor of Sanskrit in the Meerut College, has been doing much efforts to spread the knowledge

At Calcutta

Straight from Delhi we proceeded to Calcutta which we visit almost every year on account of the keen interest of the people in that city. During our stay there of more than a month three meetings were arranged by interested persons in the Hindu Mission, Sir Gurudas Institute and the Ramkrishna Vedant Society respectively.

Besides the meetings the series of seances was an important feature of our stay in the city. In fact most of the people seemed more interested in them than in the meetings arranged for explaining the subject. As usual, the results were quite satisfactor on every occasion and every sitter left the seance-room with a feeling of consolation and the deep significance of this knowledge. The identity of communicating spirits, which is of vital importance in all seances, was conclusively proved by varied references to the domestic events. anxiety for the welfare of those whom the spirits loved, spontaneous communications regarding some earthly incidents, and the earnest desire to be in frequent touch with their friends on earth. Some of the sitters were very critical and would not be easily convinced. They used several har tests for determining the identity of the spirit with whom they were conversing, and would not in any way express what was passing in their mind. Still, the results were quite satisfactory, as was learnt from them at the end of the seance

Spontaneous Manifestation

The eagerness of the departed son of Mr. Mukerjee to communicate with him was strikingly demonstrated on one occasion, when he spontaneously manifested in a morning seance, while Subhadrabai was communicating with us. She, of her own accord, stated that he was there and wanted to say something. He then expressed as follows:—"Do you remember my name Mona? Good morning, Sir. My father was very eager to see you, but it was very inconvenient for him to come here. You send him my message. I go to see him every day. I am progressing well. I am quite happy here. He stays in a place which is quiet and has a nice view. My father told me about your coming here and so I came."

His message was duly communicated to his father who was then at Puri, and the gentleman was naturally pleased to read this spontaneous message. It will be interesting to point out that the gentleman has frequently communicated with his beloved through Mrs. Rishi and is quite convinced

(Continued On Page 44)

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BOROBUDUR: MAGNIFICENT RELIC OF GREATER INDIA WHICH IS ONE OF WORLD'S WONDERS

(BY RANGA RAO NIPPANI IN "TRIVENI.")

"Borobudur is a picture book in stone. Here outside India for a brief moment Indian art reached its climax and Indian religion sought to popularise amidst simple peasants the amazing philosophy by a cosmo-pantheistic realism, to-day best studied in Japan. Here then was the swan song of Indian Buddhist artists, or, as they prefer to say, the glorious efflorescence under tropical skies of the venerable tree about to die. It is above all the spirit of the supreme repose of serene calmness pervading it, in which the Buddhist religious ideal finds so eloquent an expression."—Saunders: "A Pageant of Asia."

In the heart of Eastern Java surrounded on all sides by high imposing mountain peaks, Merapi, Minorch, Soembing and Sindoro, over a little eminence encircled in the loving embrace of two streams, lie the world famous ruins of Borobudur. In recent years Borobudur has attracted the attention of the cultured all over the world, and has risen to a position of such prominence, that every month about two hundred visitors on an average come to see it from different parts of the world. What then is its significance? What is Borobudur?

For the purpose of elucidation it is better that we should acquaint ourselves with some rudimentary principles of Buddhistic architecture. From the Barhut rail depicting the wheel, the eightfold path in a child-like form, to the Sanchi "dagoba" with its beautiful fresco reliefs and later on reaching a climax in the exposition of Borobudur, the Buddhistic Ideal, the Dhamma, follows a natural line of development in its several transitory phases. No doubt there is a vein of Hellenistic influence in the art of Sanchi but at Borobudur there is none. Says Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, "Architecture reveals in a subtle way what a nation is thinking."

Golden Age Of Buddhistic Art

If we should apply this maxim to Borobudur, we can conclude with certainty that the monument was built during a period when there was a great influx of religious ideas of Mahayana Buddhism from Pala Bengal and that the Sri Vijaya kings who ruled over the destinies of Java were jealous patrons of Mahayana Buddhism. This was the golden age of Buddhistic art and the classical period of Javanese literature, when monumental works like the 'Nagarakratagama,' 'Pararaton,' 'Arjuna Vivaha,' and 'Bharata Yuddha' were written in 'Kavi' language by Jassadhipura and others. On all sides there was intense activity, an effort to turn out the best in every sphere of human endeavour. All over the island rose "viharas" innumerable, in which were enshrined gods and goddesses of the Buddhistic pantheon. The land literally breathed in religion and lived in religion. It was about this time that the famous Indian universities of Magadha and Nalanda, which were live centres of Indian culture, flourished. Scholars well versed in ancient lore braved the perils of the deep to carry the message of 'Dhamma' to Java. Thus under kind royal patronage grew this monument nurtured by the royal exchequer and blossomed forth into a beautiful flower, only to be buried again under the debris of volcanic eruptions. It lay unheard and unsung for centuries in oblivion's curse till the benevolent Dutch Government, which has shown greater sympathy and concern towards the preservation of the ancient culture of their Eastern possessions than any of their modern compeers, bestowed her attention on it, cleared the debris and brought forth to the mystified gaze of the world 'gem of purest ray serene,' a thing of beauty, an epic in stone, a piece of frozen music, a living truth which still breathes out the message of the Buddha, the Eternal One, for all who fain would know the way of deliverance from this earthly wheel of woe and misery into the glorious and blissful state of Nirvana.

One of the four Gateways of the Borobudur Stupa.

Borobudur is neither a temple nor a mosque in the Indian sense, which one can enter for the purpose of worship. It is not even a "vihara" of the type we find at Ajanta, and that accounts for its strangeness. It has been built like a stone capping over the crest of an eminence with square terraces and circular enclosures, with a big inverted bell-like cupola at the top. One can walk along these terraces or circumambulate, or can reach the topmost cupola by a flight of steps which are located on all the four sides. But one can remain only on the outside with the blue sky above and beautiful scenery all around. cannot enter into Borobudur; it has simply no inside.

The Message Of Borobudur

There is another point to which I would invite the attention of the reader. It is that Borobudur is not a dead relic of a bygone age. It is a living truth, it breathes life. It has a message for all men and for all times. Perhaps its message is more necessary to-day than at any time, when the whole world is steeped in misery and hatred, when sabre-rattling is incessant—the message of Gautama Buddha, the message of Dhamma.

You go to an Indian temple, enter the "sanctum sanctorum," pray to the divine enshrined, admire the beautiful carvings, and come out elated. But the building as such has no lesson to give you in your progress towards spiritual realisation. But Borobudur is an appliance by means of which a Sadhaka may attain 'Nibbana'. Let me make myself clear.

All religious teachers have spoken and given their message in symbols. The Barhut rail and the Sanchi "stupa" are symbols. The wheel of Buddha is a symbol. Buddhistic architecture generally tries to convey its message in symbolical expressions. It is a popular belief that when Lord Buddha was asked by one of his "chelas" to suggest some design for building a monument, he seems to have just folded his square upper cloth and placed on it his begging bowl inverted. The begging bowl and the square piece of cloth are two important things for a Bhikku. It is all the possessions in the world he has and can call his own. It is his last link of material bondage. Perhaps to keep this ideal in mind, Buddha emphasised about this particular type of design which should form the basis for all the future monuments. The "Stupa" at Sanchi and a "dagoba" are symbols representing the begging bowl and the square piece of cloth; only they have been built on a colossal scale. Borobudur is the finishing touch, the perfect blend of this ideal and the message of 'Dhamma.' The square and the circle are further considered to represent things material and things spiritual respectively in all religious beliefs, darkness and light, matter and spirit, the square of concrete things and the circle of Cosmos, etc. In Borobudur we find this idea developed very beautifully. The square terraces and the galleries are at the bottom while the circular enclosures are located above it. The construction of these terraces and enclosures is also based on the symbolism of numbers. Odd numbers and even numbers relate to things spiritual and material and the divine number 10 is generally considered as the unit of energy or Cosmos. So we find at Borobudur the base consisting of 2 square terraces and 4 galleries and the top with 3 circular enclosures with a central "dagoba," (2 plus 4 plus 3 plus 1 eq. 10). The foot galleries represent scenes of earth-life, relating to Kamaloka, the wheel of Samsara, the irrevocable law of cause and effect. There is one interesting scene. Women are making turtle-soup, next to it is the wheel of Karma and next to it is a picture wherein the cooks are being cooked in their turn!

The Bhikku after his morning ablutions is expected to go round these enclosures 108 times a day, which the Buddhists call a 'Pradakshanapatha,' contemplating on the several aspects of the life of Lord Buddha. Gradually the aspirant rises from one stage of spiritual evolution to another, from the lowest rung of the terrace to the topmost cupola, becoming in turn a 'Sotapanna,' 'Sakadagami,' 'Anagami,' 'Arhat,' 'Aseka,' 'Chohan,' 'Bodhisattva,' and finally a 'Buddha.'

The four galleries are enormous affairs elaborately carved, depicting pictures of the life of Lord Buddha from the several Jataka stories and from "Lalitavistara." The workmanship is exquisite. The upper circular terraces have raised walls which obstruct one's view of the surrounding scenery. Sedately seated Buddhas gaze at you unconcerned, which makes the flesh creep. There are about 505 such Dhyani Buddhas. During this stage of spirituality corresponding to 'arupaloka' the aspirant is expected to concentrate all his attention on the Supreme Being, and, that the mundane things of the world may not distract his attention, the enclosures have raised walls. There is nothing interesting to a visitor, so one ascends to the topmost cupola from where one can have a beautiful view of the sur-

(Continued On Page 48)

NOW
HE SMILES!
CASTOPHENE, a gentle laxative in a chocolate coating, relieves headache and nervous depression. It does not harm weak sensitive intestines, and acts quickly and thoroughly. For children and adults.
Castophene
KEEPS HIS SMILE!
CASTOPHENE MFG. Co., P. O. Box 88, KARACHI.

A Page For Women

What World's Women Are Doing

I. RIFLE WOMEN COMPETE IN ENGLAND.
II. TURKEY'S BRAVE DAUGHTER.
III. HUNDREDS OF ENGLISH WOMEN RUSH FOR AIR TRAINING.
IV. WOMEN TEACH MEN HOW TO DEFEND.
V. WOMEN UNDER HITLER.

(BY MRS. CHAMANLAL.)

LONDON, July 26.

Pandit Nehru, replying to an Irish journalist, stated the other day that the most significant revolution in India was the tremendous awakening among women. The same is true of women all over the world. In America we have seen personally how women rule the richest country in the world. In fact, seven-eighths of the wealth of America is in the hands of women. In Japan, China, Russia, Turkey and France, they are playing a very important role in all walks of life and even behind the guns and in the air.

To-day let me relate some more current happenings in the women's world so that my sisters in India will not remain only content with going to prison and will march in processions, but will march in line with their sisters in other parts of the world.

Women At Rifles

Women will play a greater part than ever in the seventy-fifth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, which begins at Bisley to-morrow. Seven will enter for the King's Prize. Others inelligible for this event will compete against the Empire's best marksmen in the open competitions. They include women from Australia, Canada, Jamaica and Hong Kong.

Turkey's Brave Daughter

Turkey's star air-woman—Sahiba Ghiotsen Hanum whose goodwill flight to the Balkan capitals was interrupted by a forced landing yesterday—is one of the Ghazi's many adopted daughters. A sturdy girl of 23, she was last year awarded the Flying Cross set with diamonds, the Republic's highest aviation award.

Last year Flt.-Lt. Sahiba took part in the mopping up of the mountain Kurds under Seyyid Riza. It was, I believe, a bomb from her 'plane which killed that fanatic of the Dersim hills. Feted in Angora as the "Joan of Arc" of Turkey's Flying Corps, she is a militant suffragette and stands high in the esteem of Kemal himself. His intention to "adopt" certain daughters of officers killed in his Wars of Reform was announced in Parliament by Kemal. He pays for their education, settles them in modern careers, and occasionally marries them off to eligible parties.

Of all his adopted daughters, Sahiba Ghiotsen is the only one of military distinction. I hear rumours from Angora that she may break still newer ground by accepting from her President a diplomatic post in Athens, Belgrade or Bucharest.

Britain's Women "Go Mad" To Become Air Pilots

Hundreds of English women have volunteered to become air pilots to serve their motherland in the event of war. Within twenty-four hours of the Air Minister offering every fit man and woman in Britain one-shilling-a-week flying tuition aero clubs all over the country were yesterday besieged by applicants to join the new Civil Air Guard. The Air Ministry aims at a shadow reserve of thousands of trained men and women pilots, and any one between the ages of 18 and 50 is eligible. For the first time flying is being brought within easy reach of all.

An amateur pilot's licence—normally costing between £25 and £50.—will be obtainable under the Civil Air Guard scheme for little as £2. 2s. 6d. spread over a year if necessary

Only 1s. A Week

This brings the minimum cost of learning to fly and maintaining a licence down to the neighbourhood of 1s. a week. Apart from age and health, the only stipulation is that the Civil Guard applicant shall not have undertaken any reserve liability in any of the three Forces.

Hundreds of the earliest inquiries at the aero clubs yesterday came from women, who have been barred from flying by the high cost. One stipulation attached to the scheme is that members are required to sign an undertaking that they will offer their services at once in any state of national emergency.

It is stressed, however, that the whole movement, apart from that stipulation, will be civil in character. There will be no uniform, except brown or white flying overalls and a button-hole badge. Flying costs will be equal at all clubs. At week-ends standard training machines will cost 10s per hour; light trainers 5s. During the week, standard trainers will be 5s; light machines 2s. 6d. Membership will cost not more than 2s. 6d. a year

Women To Teach Men Art Of Defence

"We spend our lives learning from men but this time we may be able to teach them something."

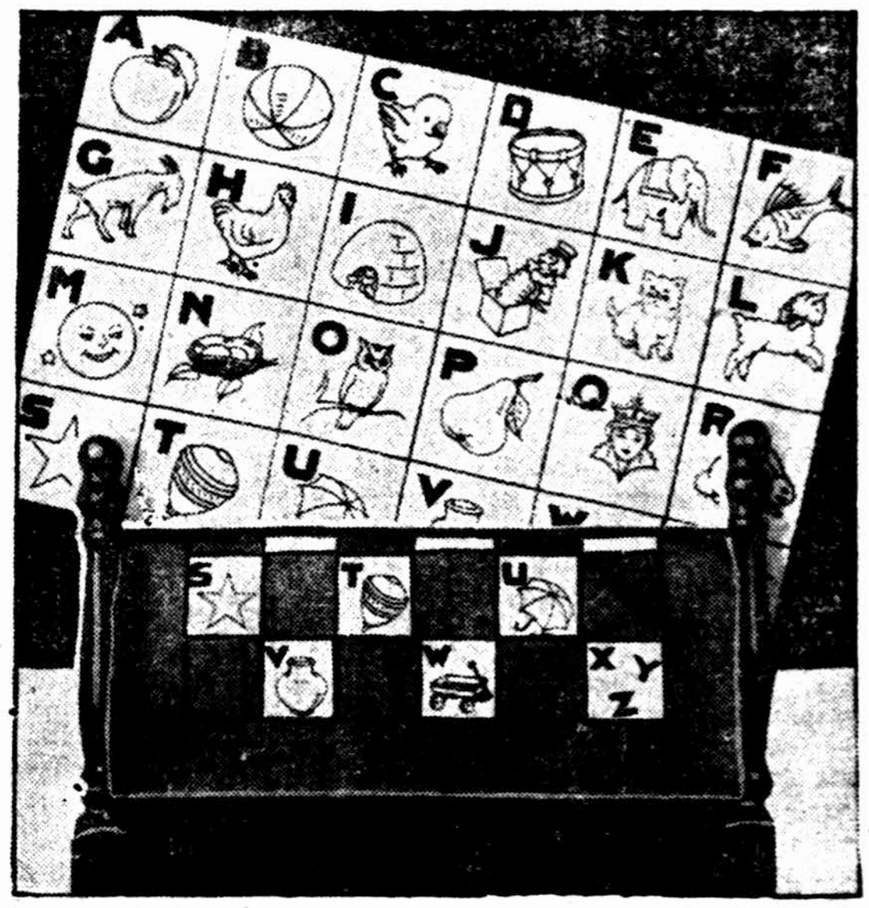
That was said to-day by Lady Reading when opening the first school for training women as air raid precautions instructors at the old Town Hall, Stoke Newington, London. Women felt that they were able to undertake many tasks that they were not always recognised as being capable of doing. Here was one chance. "We don't want to teach the men, we love them and cherish them too much, but things they forget to do—mopping up—we just do," she added.

Immediately after the opening, the course began under the instruction of Mrs. Creswick Atkin-

(Continued On Page 42)

New Office-bearers of the South Indian Ladies' Association, Matunga:—(from right to left) Mrs. Raja Lakshmi Raghavan (Secretary); Mrs. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer (President); and Mrs. N. N. Iyer (Vice-President).

LOVELY BABY MOTIFS TO EMBROIDER



Baby's alphabet-picture book is painted with needle and colourful embroidery floss onto quilt squares! The motifs are made especially for 4-inch quilt blocks but they'll be grand for all your youngsters' possessions. They fit curtains, runners, bibs, rompers, whatever you like. The embroidery is so simple, yet is bright and the designs as appealing to children as to grown-ups.

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My hands are now soft and lovely—

...thanks to DAGGETT & RAMSDELL *Perfect Hand Lotion*

Beautiful hands are so attractive . . . and easy to keep that way when you use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion. Use this delicately fragrant lotion faithfully night and morning . . . see how soft and smooth it makes your hands. If your hands have become rough and unattractive you will be delighted how quickly Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion will restore their charm. It also imparts a velvety softness to arms, shoulders, elbows and knees. See for yourself how attractive this delightful lotion will make your hands.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

"HE IS A CONVICT"

(By "MASI")

Mr. Jairam Das, the Managing Proprietor of Messrs Das and Sons. entered his office, as usual, at 10 o'clock on a Monday morning. The Durwan at the gate ran officiously before and opened the front door and held it as wide as possible with his head bowed down as Mr. Das passed in. The clerks within were not a whit behind in their demonstration or respect. A solemn hush prevailed as he passed through the office. The office daftri, who had usually an instinctive sense of his approach, ran into Mr. Das's room, put the chair ready, and the screen in its place, and was round on his heels the instant Mr. Das entered, to take the coat and the turban and hang them up.

After disposing of his coat and turban, Mr. Das sat at his desk, smooth and soft as usual, reading those letters which were reserved for him to open, backing them occasionally with such memoranda and references as their business purport required, and parcelling them out into little heaps for distribution through the several departments of his establishment.

At length the letters were disposed of, and having locked the more confidential correspondence in a drawer, he opened the morning newspaper, when a peon entered his room.

"There's a young man to see you, sir", he said.

"What does he want?"

"Wouldn't say anything, sir."

'What does he look like?'

'Nice, clean young man, sir.'

'Well, show him in.'

A young man of about five and twenty, with a remarkable countenance, walked in after a few seconds. He was poorly clad, and had on him besides his dhoti, a shirt and a towel.

'You want to see me?' enquired Mr. Das, the moment the youngman stepped in.

'Yes.'

'Well!' said Mr. Das, glancing at the young man attentively. 'What can I do for you?'

'I am afraid, sir,' began the young man calmly and looking down on the ground, 'that I take a very great liberty in coming—indeed, I am sure I do. I should hardly have had the courage to ask to see you, sir, if I had not heard of you....'

'Now, young man,' interposed the Managing Proprietor, 'will you please state your business. I am very busy and cannot afford to give you more time.'

'I want a job, sir.'

'Oh! Is that it? I am sorry I haven't a place to offer you.'

'I know you haven't a vacancy', spoke the young man with his eyes filled with tears, 'but I only want to get my daily bread and I am prepared to do any work.'

The words rang true and the Managing Proprietor regarded him steadily. The young man impressed him. He had an extremely intelligent and honest countenance.

There was a brief silence.

'Have you any chits?' enquired Mr. Das, suddenly, looking up from his paper.

'No, sir. This is the first time I seek a job and if I can get a trial, I shall try my very best to satisfy my employer.'

Again there was a brief silence.

'Now, look here, young man', said Mr. Das, breaking the silence 'I don't generally take men without any chits. If, however, what you say is true....'

'God's truth, sir. I am now in the street.'

'Well!' answered Mr. Das, carried away by the look in his eyes. 'I shall give you a trial.'

The young man in the emotion of having secured his daily bread would have endeavoured to express something of his gratitude and joy, but Mr. Das stopped him short.

'You can see me at my house in the evening,' he said. 'You will have to do some household work'.

He held out his hand, and the young man took it with a queer reverential bow. A minute later he was in the street.

* * *

A month had passed, and the young man fulfilled with increasing success the functions for which he had been engaged, on trial, a month ago. He appeared to have a natural gift of inspiring confidence in everyone. He made the household purchases, maintained accounts systematically, managed servants, wrote correspondence, helped Mrs. Das in her work as the President of the local Ladies' Club, and, last but not the least, taught Soudamini the only daughter of Mr. Das, her college lessons. In course of time he had plenty to do and his honest work endeared him to one and all. He was treated in every respect like the rest of the household. Everyone confided in him He was so gentle, industrious, contented and true hearted, that he won for him the affection of every one.

On a Friday morning as Ratilal, the young man, sat teaching Soudamini her lessons, in the front verandah, a coach came up the drive. Mr. and Mrs. Das came out to receive the visitor. Soudamini in a whisper informed Ratilal that the visitor was a Mr. Manilal and that he was asking for her hand in marriage. When the coach arrived a tall man of about forty with a gloomy countenance emerged from the carriage. He was received with many tokens of welcome. As Mr. Das led Mr. Manilal through the verandah to his office room, Mr. Manilal shot a glance at Ratilal, and their eyes met for a fraction of a second. Manilal's face had changed in that instant, becoming almost haggard. He, however, recovered his composure immediately and walked in.

'Do you know him, Ratilal', enquired Soudamini the moment she caught his attention, as she had not failed to notice what had passed between them.

"No", he said hesitatingly. He was lying, Soudamini realised. But why? She could not comprehend the reason. She actually saw the half-startled and half-menacing look of Manilal.

There was a brief silence.

'Do you like him?' asked Ratilal, suddenly looking up from his book.

'Why do you ask that?' said Soudamini, not a little puzzled at this unexpected question.

'Simply. I am interested in you.'

'If you want the truth', she said, 'my answer will be a blunt No, but I can't displease father.'

'So your father is bent upon having him!'

He uttered a queer sound, half laugh, half groan. Nothing further passed between them that morning.

* * *

'I wonder how you came to pick up the fellow', said Manilal, as he was returning from a walk that evening with Mr. Jairam Das.

'Whom do you mean?'

'The fellow who does all the odd jobs in your house'

'Ratilal?'

'Yes'

'He came to me one day asking for a job. I took him on trial for a month, and he has since proved to be a very good assistant. He must be a graduate I think. He helps my wife with all her club work and teaches Soudamini her science subjects. But why do you ask that?'

'I know him!'

'You know him?'

'Yes, he is a convict!'

Mr. Das stared.

'Convict! What do you mean?'

'He was in jail for some time, though I do not remember exactly the offence for which he was convicted'. Mr. Das's imagination played sheets ahead of him. He couldn't talk and proceeded slowly like a statue. Mr. Manilal followed him in silence.

* * * *

Mr. Jairam Das had never seen his daughter cry, and to see her, flung across the bed, smothering her sobs in the quilt, gave him a feeling akin to panic. He went round to the other side of the bed and put his arms about her from behind. She stopped at his touch, and lay still.

'You shouldn't do that', he remonstrated, 'Just imagine what would people think. Sooner or later we will have to send Ratilal away. We cannot have a convict about the house.'

She struggled up, and sat cross-legged, her flushed face smudged with tears, her hair disordered.

'So you believe that story?' she asked.

Mr. Das looked at her attentively.

'Story? What do you mean?'

'I mean the yarn you got from Mr. Manilal.'

The allusion seemed to him unmistakable.

'So you think Ratilal is innocent?'

'Certainly, yes. It is really incredible that such a straightforward man could have done anything dishonourable.'

There was a long silence.

'Father', Soudamini continued, 'would you mind going into this whole affair carefully. Perhaps Mr. Sri Lal, the Police Superintendent might help you to find out the exact offence for which Ratilal was convicted.'

Mr. Das was silent. Her words had expressed a truth too deep for him to admit. She slipped her fingers between his own—hot, slim eager, they clung there. This daughter of his would cockscrew her way into a brick wall!

"I will do anything to cheer you up", said he and walked out.

* * * *

The next morning, Mr. Das entered the office of the District Superintendent of Police. Mr. Sri Lal was reading the morning paper as he walked into his room.

'Hullo! Mr. Das', he said. 'Sit down.'

Mr. Das took a chair, crossed his knees, and threaded his fingertips.

'Is there anything I can do for you, Mr. Das?'

Slowly Mr. Das related the story of Ratilal.

'Ratilal?' repeated the Superintendent; 'Ratilal?' The name is familiar—now who would that be? Ah! Ratilal Sharma—the Congressman. He had a conviction of 2 years for disobeying the Magistrate's order. Nice fellow. If you want further particulars about him, I can let you have them.'

Mr. Das nodded.

A clerk answered the ring.

'Will you bring all papers connected with Ratilal Sharma, the Congressman?'

At the mention of the name 'Ratilal', the clerk became all attentive. The Superintendent, who noticed the sudden change in the clerk's behaviour, asked him.

'What's the matter?'

'Sir, Ratilal Sharma is arrested this morning for being in possession of a Pearl necklace belonging to the gentleman sitting opposite to you now, sir.'

'What? Mr. Das almost jumped out of his chair.

'According to information received the Pearl necklace was stolen by him last night after he was sent away from service.'

'Who gave you the information', enquired Mr. Das.

The clerk didn't answer and looked at the Superintendent.

'Sorry, Mr. Das', interposed the Superintendent. "We never disclose the names of informers.'

Mr. Das sat lost in thought for some time. Then he got up and walked out without asking for any further information about Ratilal.

* * * *

When he reached home, Soudamini came up to him with an anxious look.

'Well, Father'.

He remained silent. His tongue failed him. He saw her eyes dilate, her lips quivering.

'What? What? Quick, father!'

'Ratilal is arrested this morning for the theft of your necklace.' blurted out Mr. Das at last.

'My necklace!' She repeated blandly.

'Yes'.

There was a brief silence and Soudamini stood staring at the wall.

'But how can it be?' She said suddenly breaking the silence. 'Ratilal left the house long before I had the necklace put into the safe. He coudn't have possibly returned.'

'Why not, if he really wanted to have it', retorted her father. 'Tell me, had you the safe locked?'

'No, but Mr. Manilal slept in that room last night... '

She suddenly stopped. The very name brought her back to the scene she witnessed on the verandah on the day of Mr. Manilal's arrival. Her heart beat fast. Could it be that this was put on to Ratilal by Manilal? It was obvious that they were no friends, and she did not like the look Manilal flashed at Ratilal. At this very thought such a turmoil began taking place in her that she could hardly stand still. She sat in the nearest chair.

'What's the matter', asked her father, who couldn't understand

(Continued On Page 41)

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

GROWING DISCONTENT AGAINST PLATITUDES OF LAWN TENNIS RULES

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Since Donald Budge repeated his last year's performance of winning all the three crowns of Wimbledon, serious efforts are being made to persuade him to join the ranks of Tilden, Perry, Vines and Co., in the professional tennis world. It is stated that Budge has been offered as much as £8,000 to play a series of Exhibition Matches commencing with Ellsworth Vines from January next. The World Champion has discounted this rumour. But the world knows the value of such "diplomatic statements". It will not surprise anybody when it is definitely announced that the Californian has actually signed the contract and is due to play in Exhibition matches as stated above.

BUDGE'S ALTERNATIVE

As in the case of his predecessors, Budge's desertion of his amateur status will undoubtedly leave amateur tennis much poorer than it is to-day. His supremacy in this field is unquestioned. Within one year he claimed all the four principal tennis championships of the world—of France, Britain, Amercia and Australia—and the triple crown of Wimbledon—twice in succession or an achievement which no other player has been able to show up to now. He is now at the zenith of his attainments. It cannot be very long before he will take the downward course and be removed from his high pedestal by a rival claimant. Like everybody else he will then have to go to a quiet retirement and oblivion. What then of his future? After spending his best years of his life—all his time, energy intelligence, and money—in the development and pursuit of his game, he may find himself unsuitable for any other occupation which might give him a decent living.

CAPITALISING THE TALENT

Can anybody blame him therefore if he capitalises his tennis attainments, his talent and reputation, when it is at its height and makes his fortune out of it before it is too late? There are many old wags, who declaim against this however, and say that it is contrary to the spirit of sport. It is useless to argue with such people that one cannot be expected to devote the best part of his life and almost a fortune to perfect his game with the only object of earning and keeping up a name and fame. If he is a millionaire it would be a different matter. But the game has now become democratic and the champions are coming from the ranks of the plebians. And they have to earn a living for themselves. It is admitted that a star player receives plenty of support from various quarters as long as he remains in the ascendency. This has been denounced as "Shamateurism", because these pecuniary and other advantages are taken against the definite rules of the Lawn Tennis gods. But these advantages do not help the stars very much in the long run. They generally go to raise their standard of living beyond their means. And they find it exceedingly difficult to keep it up in later life.

I. L. T. F. UNYIELDING

For a long time it has been suggested therefore that the Lawn Tennis Associations which make huge profits on the show of these stars may share with them a portion of their takings. This the L.T.A.'s have stoutly opposed to do on the ground that it will promote and encourage professionalism at the expense of the amateurs. Arguments have been trotted forth on both sides "ad nauseum". But the I.L.T.F. remains as unconvinced as ever. At any rate, most of the leading National Associations and the International Lawn Tennis Federation stand absolutely unmoved by these prominent desertions from amateur ranks every now and then. They feel convinced that whatever happens Wimbledon and other theatres will always draw the crowd and keep their interests alive.

"OPEN" TOURNAMENT DISAPPROVED

At the last annual meeting of the I.L.T.F. a proposal was made on behalf of the A.I.L.T.A. that any affiliated association should be empowered to hold at least once annually an "open" tournament for amateurs and professionals. Edward Rose who represented the A.I.L.T., withdrew his motion in favour of a proposal by C. S. Garland (U.S.A.) for the amendment of Rule 26 as follows: —

"To delete from Rule 26 the prohibition against an amateur lawn tennis player playing in a tournament with or against any person, other than an amateur.

After a brief discussion, a vote was taken and the motion was lost, 51 votes being recorded in favour and 118 against."

BUDGE'S VIEW

In connection with the above proposal it will be interesting to read the views of Donald Budge. In a recent article in the Sydney "Morning Herald" he writes that in his opinion there is little demand for such tournaments either from amateurs or professionals. "I feel sure", he says, that our generation will not compete in such open tournaments. Maybe an odd challenge match, but not a series of tournaments. I think the amateur game will always hold command of tennis. The players who turn professional for exhibition money-making purposes are missed but their places are quickly filled. As far as I can gather, open tournaments hold little appeal. The first time the amateur would be content to receive the honour and glory while the professional walked away with the cheque, but frequent meetings would convince the amateur that he might as well be getting something for his efforts."

PROFESSIONALS' FEARS

The leading professionals are not keen on open tournaments, continues Budge. "They are doing well financially and, because of the lack of strain in their matches they are putting on many splendid exhibitions of hard hitting, sometimes accurate, that leaves the impression that it is better than the amateurs can do. That is the impression the professionals wish to maintain. But if they begin competing with the leading amateurs some of them are going to be beaten. And it would not take many defeats to knock a large slice off their box-office attraction. They have little to gain and a lot to lose."

OPINION GROWING IN FAVOUR

From the voting of the I.L.T.F. on the subject it will be clear that Budge is not quite correct in his estimate of the opinion of the amateur world. It may be somewhat true in case of the professionals. But it is evident that opinion is growing everywhere that such a tournament should be permitted to keep the game clean. It is all very well to impress upon young players that "sport should not be the sole aim of their existence, but merely an agreeable pastime giving an opportunity for contests between amateurs who play their matches to the utmost of their ability without any hope of material benefit." But the fact remains that despite the plans of the I.L.T.F. to detect breaches of the amateur rules and to clean things up, the situation has grown from bad to worse. It is a truism that Lawn Tennis is gradually becoming a full time occupation, in other words a profession and many of the leading players of the world do nothing else during the year beyond playing.

PROPER REMEDY

It is common knowledge that the national associations cannot afford to enforce strictly the amateur rules on the offending players, lest they would kill the "goose that lays the golden egg." Their offences are hoodwinked. But the "offences" of those who dare to play against professionals openly without receiving any pecuniary advantage are seriously taken notice. Certain American Amateurs who competed in an "open" tournament recently in the United States were suspended by their National Association! It is high time that this sort of thing should be stopped. The rulers of Lawn Tennis must be made to realise the folly of their actions. They must know that the game has now outstripped the circle of the aristocracy and has now been fully democratised. The rules which were formed for the wealthy and the rich in the bygone days, cannot be enforced against the needy and the impecunious who now form the majority of tennis players in the world to-day. It should be the business and duty of the Associations to help those who need it and prevent others from making the most out of it as the professionals are doing to-day.

Sardar [illegible] who met with serious [illegible] accident near Igatpuri is steadily progressing in the Nursing Home.

Rai Bahadur Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, Ph.D. (London), curator of the Assam Museum, who has written a History of Assam, returned on Monday by s.s. "Conte Rosso."

Our Tabulated Adlets

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26. MATRIMONAL.

European Lady recently settled in India invites friendly correspondence from noble bachelor or widower. Credentials exchanged. Box No. 10646, "Bombay Chronicle"

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced, qualified and trained graduate Superintendent expert also in different industries to supervise the different institutions of the B.K.E. and L. Trust from 1-10-38. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. Apply with testimonials to: L. Bansi Dhar Kapoor Kagzi, Guru Bazaar, Amritsar. (10666)

Wanted—The post of the Chief Officer being vacant in the Guledgud Municipality, applications are invited from the persons who have passed B.A. degree and serving in Government offices for the post of a Chief-Officer on Rs. 80-10-150 The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of September, 1938, with the testimonials. President, City Municipality, Guledgud. (Sd.) Lalachand, Shrimal, Mutha. (9105)

CENTRAL

CINEMA:.....:GIRGAUM

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TO-DAY and THURSDAY (Amas) 2-30 P.M.

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(HINDI)

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Handloom Industry Declining

Gandhiji's Remedy To Prevent Complete Collapse

The statement that the handloom industry has defied mill competition is only partially true. There are not to-day half as many handloom weavers as there were, say, twenty-five years ago, says Mahatma Gandhi in "Harijan."

There was a time when, as the spinning wheel spun the whole of the yarn required by the nation, the handloom wove all the cloth required.

When the mills were established the spinning wheel all but died out for the very simple reason that it gave a paltry return and was never a whole-time occupation. But the loom offered stubborn resistance, for the reason, among others, that it was a full-time occupation by itself and paid the weaver enough to eke out a living.

When the spinning mill came, the weaver fell back upon it for his hanks of yarn. He even welcomed the change because he could get more evenly spun and stronger yarn. Little did he know that he was to become perfectly helpless if the mills for any reason could not supply him with yarn.

Unlike the village spinner the mill-owner dictated the price of his yarn. By and by the weaver who wove simple patternless khadi could not withstand the mill competition and he died. And for the past few years the weaver of fancy cloth has felt the pressure from weaving mills. Public taste is slowly but surely changing. If the mills cannot exactly copy the patterns woven by the village weaver, they can, as they do, produce new patterns and by efficient advertising attract customers

Therefore several thousand Orissa weavers are idle for want of custom. A similar cry came to me the other day from Ahmednager, a strong weaving centre.

My advice to them all was that if these weaving families would but introduce carding and spinning in their homes, they could be wholly independent of mill yarn and enlist the never-failing assistance of the A.I.S.A. It might be that the weavers might not earn as much as before because of part of their time being given to spinning. But now, under the revised policy of the A.I.S.A. which aims at giving one anna per hour to the spinner and is actually giving one and half pice per hour, the weaver would hardly feel the reduction in his income. And in any case a reduced wage is surely better than starvation.

Let it be borne in mind that the weaver, in introducing spinning and carding in his family, has to go in for very little outlay. The wheel he already has. It will no doubt require some improvement. He has to invest in a carding bow costing a few annas.

I understand that the Orissa Government is banishing mill yarn from their gaols and restricting their cloth purchases to khadi. They deserve congratulations for conforming to the constructive programme of the Congress.

Let the workers in charge of the organization remember the prescription herein suggested, and they will find that production of the yarn required will be the easiest by educating the weavers to take up spinning. They will also by this method probably find that khadi can be, comparatively speaking, more cheaply produced than if they were to wait till they trained raw villagers to become efficient spinners.

No doubt they will have to introduce spinning in all the villages. For that is the goal of the A.I.S.A. But they may not neglect the handloom weavers till the high purpose is accomplished

Cochin Letter

FINANCIAL POSITION OF COCHIN

Net Assets Of Over Rs. 106 Lakhs At Beginning Of Current Year

(From Our Correspondent)

ERNAKULAM, (By Mail)

At the beginning of the current year the net assets of the Cochin Government stood at Rs. 106.21 lakhs, the gross assets amounting to Rs. 237.05 lakhs and the liabilities amounting to Rs. 130.84 lakhs. In the Administration Report of the Government of Cochin of the last financial year (August 16, 1936 to August 16, 1937) however the total assets were noted as Rs. 259.54 lakhs due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 22.49 lakhs included already under 'Investments' and the other 'Securities' under assets was again shown under a separate head 'Revenue Surplus.' Since this is double credit, the sum of Rs. 22.49 lakhs has not been included and only the correct figure of Rs. 237.05 lakhs is exhibited in the statement of the assets and liabilities.

According to the revised estimate of the current year which closed yesterday, the net assets are expected to be Rs 103.76 lakhs while at the end of the next financial year it is anticipated by the Cochin Government that it would amount to Rs. 107.29 lahks.

CUTS NOT RESTORED

The Government of Cochin in a Press not referring to the cuts made by the Cochin Legislative Council in the Budget Session, last month, states that the 'cuts' be only in the nature of 'token motions'. Government have not thought it necessary to restore them.

STRIKE IN KARACHI ACADEMY

KARACHI, Aug. 17.

A strike of the students of the Karachi Academy which has about 500 students on its rolls has been proceeding for the last two days. Yesterday some of the students indulged in stone throwing resulting in a few glass panes being broken.

To-day the strikers resorted to picketing. Some of the 'loyal' students tried to get in despite the picketers persuasions, and the management apprehended trouble. The police was immediately summoned. Nothing untoward happened.

The strike is a sequel to the contemplated discharge of two teachers of the school whom the students want to be retained. Further the students object to Saturdays now being made full working days instead of half-holidays as hitherto. They also demand a more liberal contribution to their sporting activities. In the afternoon when the school closed the students paraded streets and carried flags. At a meeting held later they resolved to continue the strike until their demands were granted.—A. P.

China Bent On Stemming Japanese tide

100, 000 Troops Massed South Of Yellow River

Pitched Battle Possible In Near Future

TOKIO, August 20.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND CHINESE TROOPS ARE MASSING TO THE SOUTH OF THE YELLOW RIVER IN NORTHERN HONAN PROVINCE, ACCORDING TO JAPANESE PRESS REPORTS.

A PITCHED BATTLE ON THE RIVER BANKS IS POSSIBLE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.—REUTER.

JAPANESE HELD UP AT KIUKIANG

SHANGHAI: August 20.

Considerable concern is becoming apparent in Japanese circles at the continued failure of Japanese forces to break through the Chinese defences in Hankow and in Yangtse valley.

It is now over three weeks since a major advance has been made. On the south bank of the river, the Japanese are held up at Kiukiang, 140 miles from their objective and they are also held up on the north bank at Huangmei. The present Japanese operations are evident in the nature of feelers designed to discover the weak spot in the Chinese line—hitherto without result.

It is generally agreed that the Japanese troops on the front must be heavily reinforced before a large-scale offensive can be launched with any chance of success.—Reuter.

ALL BELOW "65" TO REPORT FOR REGISTRATION!

BERLIN, Aug. 20.

All former officers of the old Imperial Army and the Reichswehr under the age of 65 and below the rank of Major General, have been ordered to report for registration.—Reuter's Special.

Evacuation Of Foreigners From Hankow Urged

HANKOW, Aug. 20.

Despite the repeated appeals for evacuation of foreign families from Hankow, 364 foreign women and 80 children remain in the city.

The Foreign Residents' Association expresses grave concern over their continued presence and declare that only a small proportion engaged in essential service. It urges evacuation of families while means of transport are available. Meanwhile Hankow awaits the new Japanese drive. well-informed Chinese circles believe will be launched shortly along the north bank of the Yangtse over the Huangmei Kwangchi Highway.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS' HUGE LOSSES

Important Military Positions Captured By Rebels

SALAMANCA: August 20.

It is claimed that the Republicans have lost several thousand men and quantities of war material in the fresh "Nationalist Push" against Republican positions on the right bank of the Ebro river.

A communique describing the battle, states, "a very heavy defeat was inflicted on the Red forces, our troops capturing several positions of great military importance, which has increased vastly the seriousness of the enemy's already difficult position."—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS POSTPONED?

Italy's Hope For Franco's Complete Victory

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The absence of a reply from Count Ciano. regarding allegations of renewed Italian intervention in Spain, is regretted in London, but is not taken to imply that the new complications are to bar the way to the eventual operation of the Anglo-Italian Agreement.

Reuter learns that it is felt, however, that until the allegations are disposed of, no further approach towards putting into effect the Agreement, can be made. In the absence of indications that the Spanish question can quickly be settled by the victory of the one side or the other, the solution depends on the withdrawal of the volunteers.

Italy, it is not doubted, would refer a complete victory by general Franco to usher in the Agreement.

The publication of General Franco's reply to the Non-Intervention Committee's Note may indicate whether there will be a further postponement in the systematic withdrawal of Volunteers, and, therefore, whether it is still believed that a Nationalist victory may intervene in time to provide a solution.—Reuter's Special.

Kamaladevi Arrested

Refuses To Make Bail Application

TRIVANDRUM: August 20.

MRS. KAMALADEVI WAS ARRESTED A LITTLE BEFORE 4-30 P. M. TO-DAY, WHEN SHE EMERGED FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

She was taken to the First Class Magistrate's Court.

She was then remanded to custody in the Central Jail, till August 22, when she will be produced before the First Class Magistrate.—A. P.

INTERPRETATION OF "FOREIGNER" DISPUTED

Right To Move About Freely Claimed

TRIVANDRUM: August 20.

"I refuse to accept the State authorities' interpretation that I am a foreigner and that the affairs of Travancore are domestic, in which outsiders should not interfere. I am an Indian, who has every right to move about freely in every nook and corner of India."

So says Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya in a statement to the Press.

She adds that the administration of a State is a very public affair, and is the concern of every Indian in the country.

Mrs. Kamala Devi says her visit to Travancore proved to her beyond all doubt, that it is more than ready for responsible democratic government, and that, in several respects, it is far ahead of British India.

She was particularly struck by the communal concord.—A.P.

(EARLIER).

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya is still staying at the railway retiring rooms at Trivandrum Railway Station where workers of the Youth League as well as State Congress leaders are meeting her.

The railway station is situated on land ceded to the Indian Government by Travancore for railway purposes and therefore the legal view appears to be that she is still in British Indian territory. Only if she comes out from the railway station will she be entering Travancore territory which she has been prohibited from doing.—A P

FASCIST PARTY AND CATHOLIC ACTION MOVEMENT

No More Restrictions in Italy

ROME, Aug. 20.

It is officially announced that the relations between the Catholic Action Movement and the Fascist Party were redefined at a meeting between Signor Starace and the President of the Central Office of the Catholic Action, at which it was decided to abide by the terms of the agreement of September 1931, the main points of which were that the Catholic Action in Italy depends directly upon the Church, but the Directors may not be chosen from members of parties opposing the Fascist Regime.

The Catholic Action must abstain entirely from politics and not from professional associations or Trade Unions.

It will be recalled, that the Pope's recent attack on Racialism contained a warm defence of the Catholic Action.

Thus, it is apparent that, whatever differences may have arisen between the Pope and Signor Mussolini, over the Racial Question, the Fascist Government, apparently, has no intention of placing further restrictions on Catholic Activity in Italy.—Reuter's Special.

CAPT. KENDRICK RELEASED

Departure For England

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Charges of espionage against Captain Kendrick are regarded in British quarters as extremely unlikely. Reuter learns authoritatively that no particulars have been received from the German side of the grounds of espionage.

RETURNS HOME AFTER RELEASE

Vienna: Captain Kendrick was released and he returned to his home. He declined to make a statement. His wife declared that they were going to England as soon as possible, probably to-morrow

DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

A later Vienna message says Capt. Kendrick and his wife left for England on Saturday afternoon

"DID ESPIONAGE WORK."

Berlin (Earlier) message says Captain Kendrick is being expelled from Germany immediately. The statement announcing his expulsion declares that he was arrested because the authorities had proof that he did espionage work while in Vienna Sir Nevile Henderson has been requested to see Captain Kendrick who leaves the country in shortest possible time.—Reuter.

A.I.C.C. & WORKING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Fourth Week In September And Bombay Fixed As Venue

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the next session of the Congress Working Committee, will be held in Bombay, on September 21 and 22. The next meeting of the A.I.C.C. has also been fixed to be held in Bombay, on September 23 and subsequent days.

The Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, has sent the following message to the Congress Headquarters at Allahabad to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Bombay and to Mr. Kripalani at Ganni Ashram, Meerut:

"Fixing Working Committee 21st, 22nd September Bombay, A.I.C.C. 23rd and subsequent days."—A. P.

BARCLAY'S BANK BRANCHES AT HEBRON, NABLUS & TULKARAM CLOSED

Sequel To Intense Terrorist Activities

JERUSALEM: August 20.

Branches of Barclay's Bank at Hebron, Nablus and Tulkaram have been closed as a consequence of the recent raids by the rebels who are short of funds, and are receiving scanty, financial help from abroad. According to latest statistics 147 murders and 1,062 serious assaults have been committed in Palestine, during the first six months of the year.

BRIGANDS CLEARED OUT.

After a night of violence at Hebron, in which a British constable was wounded and an Arab constable killed, reinforcements of British troops have arrived and cleared out the invading brigands and occupied the surrounding hills.

Strong terrorist gangs descended on the city from the hills last night, and a handful of British and Arab police held out gallantly, but the brigands set fire to the post office and a branch of Barclay's Bank.—Reuter.

41 Brigands Killed

JERUSALEM, Aug. 19.

It is now learned that 41 brigands are known to be dead in the engagement in Acre but it is estimated that at least 60 were killed.—Reuter.

CEYLONESE DEPUTATION IN ENGLAND

Delay In Interview With Secretary

LONDON: August 20.

Since the Ceylonese Delegation arrived in London efforts have been made to establish contact with the Secretary of State with a view to submitting their case. Many difficulties have supervened, notably the Secretary's preoccupation with the Palestine situation, but Reuter has been informed on sound authority that an official interview with the Secretary is nevertheless unlikely in the absence of any recommendation from the Governor of Ceylon.—Reuter's Special.

GREEK TROOPS MARCH INTO DEMILITARISED ZONE

Sequel To Termination Of Treaty Of Neuilly

ATHENS: August 20.

After 15 years Greek troops this morning marched amid the plaudits of the inhabitants into the zone along the Bulgarian border demilitarised by post-war treaties. It was a sequel to the recent signature pact between Bulgaria and the Balkan Entente, terminating the military clauses of the Treaty of Neuilly.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S REPLY RECEIVED IN ENGLAND

LONDON: August 20.

The text of General Franco's reply regarding volunteers has been *received in London, and is being issued for publication on August* 22. In the meantime, indication of the contents is withheld.

Lord Halifax will return to London from holiday in South Wales on August 22, probably to consult appropriate officials and members of the Non-Intervention Committee.—Reuter's Special.

British Govt. Must Take Note Of Warning

Danger Of Foisting Federation Against India's Will

LONDON, (By Mail).

The Socialist Committee for Indian Independence (James Maxton, M.P. Chairman. Campbell Stephen, M.P., George Buchanan, M.P.. John McGovern. M.P., Fenner Brockway, and G. S. Dara, Honorary Secretary) has adopted the following resolutions:

The Committee reiterates its protest against the so-called "police-bombing" on the North-West Frontier of India and welcomes the firm stand taken against it by Colonel Arthur Osborn, whose lifelong experience, of Punjab-Peshawar conditions, gives his opinion great weight. The Committee draws attention to the following statement by Colonel Osborn in the "Manchester Guardian" of July 16th:—

".....We have got back, then, to the folly of savagery and war to end war.

"With this same excuse of 'disorder' on the borders of Eritrea or Bolshevism, Mussolini has obtained some realistic training for his legions in Abyssinia and Spain. He asserts he is using the same pretext and methods as the British Army in North West India. Meanwhile our actions destroy any moral position we might have otherwise had when we reproached the Japanese or Italians for ruthlessness in China, Abyssinia or Spain. Doubtless when later on an attempt is made to suppress 'the disorderly democracies in Western Europe' by these same methods, Mussolini will find Air-Commodore Chamie's argument useful."

CAPT. LAMBA'S CASE.

The committee notes with regret the case of Captain B. S Lamba, an Indian officer, who has been dismissed from the army of India on charges of disobedience in June 1938. In view of (1) The relations which existed between this Indian officer and his Superiors (2) the serious irregularities which are apparently prejudicial to a fair trial of the case (3) the progress of the policy of 'Indianisation' of the Indian Army, and (4) the Press agitation about the case in India, the Committee requests the Chairman of the I.L.P. Parliamentary Group to raise the question in Parliament in order to ensure that a miscarriage of justice is not committed.

DO NOT FOIST FEDERATION

The Committee invites the attention of the Secretary of State for India, to the repeated warning, from the Indian Congress President, Mr. Subhas Bose, and from the ex-President, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, as well as from such organisations as the All-Indian Trade Union Congress, the Indian Peasants Organisation, and the Congress Socialist Party, of the dangerous consequences which will follow the enforcement of the Federation provisions of the New Indian Constitution. The Committee urges the British Government to reconsider the Federation scheme, with a view to bringing it into line with the popular Indian demands and to avoiding the development of a serious situation in India.

The fact that the Congress is responsible for the Government in seven of the eleven Provinces of India proves that it has the mass support of the Indian people. It is no longer possible to pretend that it is not the most representative organisation in India. It is quite clear that no Constitution can be worked in India without the support of the Congress.

It is significant that newspapers like the "Manchester Guardian" recognise that the present Federation proposals cannot be applied in India without "another disastrous trial of strength." The "Manchester Guardian" of August 6, 1938, states that some Indian leaders "fail to realise that Britain is now far more prepared to accept the idea of an Independent India as not a remote possibility." The best way in which the British authorities can bring the Indian leaders to a realization of a change of attitude, if such has occurred, is to express their readiness to reconsider the fundamental basis of the Federation scheme, which denies not merely the right of principle of Independence but of the elementary rights of Self-Government.

Syed's Conditions To Join Congress

Move To Form Cabinet Of "Office-seekers" Criticised

KARACHI: August 20.

Momentous discussions held at Mr. G. M. Syed's residence, this evening, helped to clarify the attitude of Mr. Syed's Party, towards the Cabinet

Replying to pointed questions, Mr. Syed declared that 8 to 10 members of his party would join the Congress, not unconditionally, but provided the Congress either formed the Government entirely by itself or in coalition with other parties.

He was himself hesitant as to whether he would join the Congress in opposition.

The present Hindu Minister would be retained in the reconstituted Cabinet, as, without him and the Hindu Party, no Government could be formed.

OFFICE-SEEKERS ALL!

Congress circles expressed themselves to be frankly disappointed with the trend of discussions, holding that the proposals entailed the formation of a Cabinet composed of office-seekers and not selfless exponents of the high principles.

In the meantime, Mr. Gazdar, a prominent member of Sir Ghulam Husain's Party, wired to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, apprising him of the developments here.

Maulana Azad, thereupon, wired to Dr. Choithram, enquiring as to the trend of the different parties in the Sind Legislative Assembly, and the actual offer made by Mr. Syed.

Now that the position has been clarified beyond a shadow of doubt, Dr. Choithram will reply at length to Maulana Azad to-morrow, on the above lines.—A.P.

ALARMIST REPORTS UNFOUNDED

In response to the "Bombay Chronicle's" telegram to Mr. Mahadev Desai enquiring about Gandhiji's health the "Chronicle" received the following telegram:—

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 20.

ALARMIST REPORTS UNFOUNDED. KINDLY SEE MY A.P.I. STATEMENT.—MAHADEV DESAI.

MARSEILLES STRIKE TO CONTINUE

Dockers Turn Down Govt. Proposal

MARSEILLES, Aug. 20.

Dockers voted to continue partial strike which has now lasted nearly six weeks also rejected Government's proposal that normal working time should be resumed pending general settlement of dispute.—Reuter.

SCIENTIFIC LEAGUE OF NATIONS!

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The new division within the British Association to which Lord Rayleigh referred in his address was approved yesterday by the members of the Committee of the Association. The purpose of social relations of science and international relations is included in the scheme, because of the deep interest in the subject of the American Association for the advancement of Science, which is represented at Cambridge meeting by eminent scientists who, it is stated have been instructed to explore the possibilities of forming, what is described in newspapers as scientific league of nations with Britain and America as nucleus.—B. O. W.

INCREASE IN GERMAN REVENUE

BERLIN, August 19.

German revenue from taxes and customs duties in the old Reich last year practically doubled that received in 1932-33, the period of greatest depression in Germany according to figures published today which reveal that the State revenue was 14,000 million marks, an increase of 2,500 million over last year and 4,800 million over 1929-30 when the economic crisis started.—Reuter.

Maulana Abul Kalam's Message To Choithram

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

A telegram received yesterday by Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in response to his telegram asking him to visit Karachi, is considered to be very illuminating as regards the attitude of the Congress Party in the future ministerial developments in the province.

The telegram reads:—

"Firmly adhere to the existing policy. Congress Ministry out of consideration. Do not rely on office seekers. Unable to come."—"Sind Observer."

SARDAR GOING TO KARACHI *BY TRAIN*

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has wired to Doctor Choitram from Bardoli stating that he could not get accommodation in the plane and he is therefore arriving in Karachi on August 23 by train.—A. P

FIRE OUTBREAK AT TAMARIND LANE

Premises Of 'Arya Bhawan' Damaged

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The premises of "Arya Bhavan Hindu Refreshment Home" situated at the north corner of the Mongini's Bakery in the Tamarind Lane, Fort were the scene of an outbreak of fire, early this morning. The Byculla Fire Brigade is reported to have received information about the outbreak at about 12-9 a.m. (B.T.) and engines from various stations, such as Fort, Colaba, Alexander Dock Byculla and other places repaired to the scene immediately. The Fort and Colaba Brigades and Engines played important parts in bringing the fire under control which was done in the course of about an hour, by about 1-50 a.m. (S. T.)

Mr. Scully the Chief officer of the Brigade, and his Assistant Mr. Honez, were in charge of the operations throughout. The police were on the scene by 1-10 a. m. and kept the eager and idle crowds away, and by their 'bandobust' helped the firemen to extinguish the fire without any hitch.

It is believed that the outbreak must have started in the kitchen as a result of some "segdi" left unattended and unextinguished. The shop was locked up from the outside, and the Fire Brigade effected entrance after breaking the lock open.

HOW OUT-BREAK SPREAD

The exact cause of the fire is not, however, known, nor is the estimate of the damage done available at this time, which are however matters of details and investigations which would follow in due course.

From the kitchen "segdi" the fire is reported to have spread to the loft after having burnt the ladder leading to the same.

After a stiff and persistent fighting lasting about an hour, in which 3 ladders and 3 pumps are understood to have played an important part, the damage which would otherwise have occurred considerably was avoided, by the fire being entirely extinguished in a short time.

BRITISH LOSSES IN CHINA

SHANGHAI. (By Mail.)

British investments in China, which were estimated at approximately £300,000,000 before the outbreak of hostilities, have fallen in value by from 40 to 50 per cent, so that they are now worth between only £150,000,000 and £180,000,000

This estimate of British losses in little more than a year's fighting is given in a report drawn up for, and given exclusively to Reuter by Sir Robert Calder Marshall, Chairman of the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce.

The material damage to British property in Shanghai alone amounts to approximately £500,000. the report computes.

Consequential losses have been far heavier than this initial material damage, the report goes on, and may be conservatively estimated at anything from 10 to 15 times the above amount" or five to six and a half million pounds

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 20.—The Jubbulpore Town Congress Committee has requested Government not to postpone the municipal elections fixed for October 27 in the interests of the public and the Municipality in view of the efforts of interested persons in this direction.—United Press.

"CONGRESS WOULD CEASE TO FIGHT FOR SELF-DETERMINATION"

Masani's Gloomy Vaticination In Event Of Its Accepting Federation

IF CONGRESS ACCEPTED FEDERATION:

In that improbable eventuality happening, the Congress would become a very junior partner in the British Empire and cease to be the Congress as it is at present constituted. It would practically become a Liberal party, constitutional, compromising and ever attempting to "expand the bonds of the Constitution." It would be a new party emerging out of the ruins of the old Congress, and would cease to fight for the right of Self-Determination. The function of developing a mass struggle would devolve on a new party that would have to be created on a peasant-cum-working class basis.

These were some of the gloomy forebodings which were envisaged as the likely outcome of the Congress accepting Federation by Mr. M. R. Masani at a lecture he delivered on Saturday evening.

He said that the subject of his lecture was in the realms of fancy—If the Congress accepted Federation! It was a big "if" and he was not one of those who believed that the Congress had as good as accepted Federation and was only bargaining for concessions before throwing up the sponge. Not only the Congress but every responsible organisation in the country had declared itself against the Federation, and it was sheer defeatism to assume that Congress was going to accept Federation.

SATYAMURTI IN ROLE OF PROPHET!

But there was a body of opinion in the Congress which was talking of Federation with some concessions. Mr. S. Satyamurti who had openly expressed himself in favour of working the Federation, had often proved such a markably correct prophet that one could not ignore the possibility of the view advocated by him prevailing. What were the prospects of such a thing happening?

The only reason that weighed with several Congressmen in favour of accepting the Federation was the possibility of forming a Congress Cabinet at Delhi. But as the electoral law stood, it was impossible for the Congress to get an absolute majority. It would have to enter into an alliance with the Muslim League or the Princes. That was one reason why negotiations had been recently carried on with Mr Jinnah. That was also the reason why certain Congress leaders were on such obvious terms of friendship with Princes.

MR. JINNAH AND CONGRESS

Luckily, Mr. Masani said, the impossible attitude taken up by Mr. Jinnah had prevented any chance of a coalition between the Congress and the Muslim League. He was happy to find that Mr Jinnah was playing the game of those who wanted the Congress to fight Federation

The only other way that Congress could form a cabinet was an alliance with a section of the Princes. That would be falling from the frying pan into the fire. The Princes would demand their price, their pound of flesh, the pound of flesh of their subjects. An alliance with the Princes would not only amount to a betrayal of the States' subjects, but the Congress would be forced to abandon its entire social programme.

"HALF SLAVE, HALF FREE"

"Whether the Congress forms an alliance with Mr. Jinnah or with the Maharaja of Mysore, it would have to abandon its ideal of a united and free India and would have to reconcile itself to a divided India, half slave and half free

All this was not mere speculation. After one year of power in the provinces there had been such a deterioration in the mentality of certain leaders of the Congress that one would dread to think of what might happen in case of an alliance with reactionary forces.

Mr. Masani cited the instance of the attitude of the Madras Premier with regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Act. What had been wholly condemned by the Congress in the past, what was repealed even in the present by the Frontier Ministry was upheld by the Premier of Madras. This amounted to a stab in the back of Dr. Khan Saheb.

Mr. Masani also cited the instance of the Tenancy Bill of Bihar which was framed not on the basis of the welfare of the peasants who returned the Congress in an overwhelming majority, but on the basis of a pact with people who were upto the last fighting against the Congress.

If this mentality continued to prevail it should prove nothing very surprising if the Congress headed towards Federation. In that eventuality, the Congress would fail to carry the masses with it, because the basic hardships under which the masses laboured would not cease to exist. Hunger, poverty, unemployment and illiteracy would still be there, and a new party would have to be organised to wipe out these evils.

ALTERNATIVES

After considering various alternative attitudes that might be taken up by those who were against Federation, in the case of acceptance of Federation by the Congress, Mr. Masani concluded by saying that they should attempt to get such a decision reversed, by constitutional means, if possible, by extra-constitutional means, if necessary.

STOP PRESS

NATIONALISTS OCCUPY KEY-POSITIONS.

SARAGOSSA: August 20.

Squadron after squadron of bombers for the second day in succession, rained death on hundred thousand Republicans on the Ebro Front, concentrated in an inferno of dust, heat and smoke on the margin of the river.

Nationalist pressure is continually increasing and it is claimed that the troops have occupied a series of dominating positions.—Reuter

NIGHT CURFEW THROUGHOUT PALESTINE.

JERUSALEM: August 20.

Night Curfew has been proclaimed on all main roads and highways throughout Palestine, except in built-up areas of towns and villages, and will operate from 6 p.m. to 4 a.m.—Reuter.

RUNCIMAN EXAMINES COMPROMISE SUGGESTIONS

Further Developments Not Likely Before Week's Time

PRAGUE, August 20.

At least a week or ten days are expected to elapse before further developments occur in the Czech-Sudeten negotiations.

Meanwhile Lord Runciman will examine the masses of correspondence poured on him from all sides in the hope of suggesting a suitable basis for continuing negotiations. At present it is considered that neither the Government nor the Sudeten Germans can recede with dignity from the attitudes adopted owing to public opinion among their supporters.

Lord and Lady Runciman are spending the week-end with Prince Adolf Schwartzenberg at Oberplan Castle in Southern Bohemia, accompanied by Geoffrey Peto.—Reuter.

CZECH-SUDETEN DIFFERENCES PERSIST

Date For Resuming Negotiations Not Fixed

PRAGUE, Aug. 20.

Weeks of intensive efforts have not narrowed the gap between the Sudeten and Czech camps. The Government's decision to appoint Sudetens to superior administrative posts is welcomed by the Sudeten as a friendly gesture, but not as a substantial contribution towards their demands.

No date has yet been fixed for the resumption of negotiations. Sudetens are simply standing on their eight points, while the Government requires time to consider the position.

The Slovak Autonomists have submitted a bill, which will not facilitate the Government's task. Normally such a bill would not be taken seriously, but it is unwelcome to the Government at a time when unity is the paramount need. It demands of the Slovak Diet to deal with all questions directly affecting Slovakia, complete freedom of language and a Slovak army officered by Slovaks and stationed in Slovak territory.

Since Father Hlinka's death the Slovak Party is governed by a committee of five, whose principal members are Monsignor Tisso and Deputy Sidor.—Reuter.

"Territorial Autonomy" v. "Unity Of State"

PRAGUE, Aug. 19.

The moment when a proposal based on the territorial autonomy, it is believed, is being prepared, the Committee of the National Union Party, which is the extreme right wing of the Government 'bloc' significantly adopted a resolution insisting on the principle of the Unity of the State, which excludes territorial autonomy by the maintenance of authority in the Central Government"

A similar line has already been taken by the extreme left wing 'bloc'. The Committee has also declared that the population has universally approved the military preparations.—Reuter.

Tri-colour Hoisted At Teachers' Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR Aug. 20.

The Bagewadi Taluka Teachers' conference met to-day Mr Venkatrao Naik presiding

The function began by hoisting the national flag. Mr. Naik in a spirited speech exhorted the audience to guard the honour and prestige of the national flag at all costs. He said, the flag symbolised self-respect and spirit of patriotism.

Victory For Rajkot Satyagrahis

ARRESTED MEN TO BE RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY

Extraordinary Firman Lifts Ban On Public Meetings

GAMBLING STALLS TO BE PICKETED

RAJKOT, Aug. 20.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot has issued an extraordinary "firman" last night which states:

"Judging from the last five days' situation of holy Janmashtami day, ban on public meetings will be lifted, prosecutions will be withdrawn and the 36 persons arrested will be released unconditionally.

Twenty thousand people assembled at a meeting and congratulated Rajkot workers. The processionists marched to the Janmashtami Fair and picketed the gambling stalls.—A. P.

WOODERSON'S RECORD ONE-MILE RUN

SYDNEY: August 20.

Wooderson, the British holder of the world mile-record, established himself the world's greatest middle distance runner when he covered half a mile in the world record time of one minute and 49-2|10 seconds, beating the American Elroy Robinson's one minute and 49-6|10 seconds, established in 1937 also 800 metres in one minute and 48-4|10 seconds, beating Robinson's in one minute and 49-6|10 seconds.—Reuter's Special.

Bombay High Schools Athletic Association

The 46th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association was held at the Imperial High School Hall, Bombay, on Thursday, the 18th inst. The meeting was attended by 49 representatives from different Member-Schools, Rev. J. R. Cuthbert was elected Chairman for the day. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. A. Marshall (Jt. Principal, Imperial High School) presented the Annual Report and the Statement of Accounts for the year 1937-38, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting. Mr. Marshall was re-elected Hon. Secretary for the year 1938-39 and Mr. Y. M. Juvale, Superintendent, Orient High School, was elected Hon. Treasurer. The following gentlemen were elected to the new Executive Committee of the Association:—1. Rev. J. R. Cuthbert (Wilson High School); 2. Mr. Y. G. Talpade (Robert Money School). 3. Mr B. K. Murzban (Bharda New High School); 4 Mr. V. H. Deshpande (Maratha High School); 5. Mr J. G. Rangnekar (Shet D. G. T. High School) and 6 Mr. H. P. Paigaonkar (Chikitsak Samoona H. S.).

The drawing of the lots for both the Harris and Giles Shield Tournaments were then taken up.

ANTI-HINDI PROCESSION

MADRAS, Aug. 20

A big procession, comprising of nearly 1,000 people, including ladies, carrying placards and shouting anti-Hindi slogans, paraded through the main thoroughfares of the City, this evening, as a protest against the introduction of compulsory Hindi in schools.

The procession was peaceful and orderly, while a police force accompanied the procession.—United Press.

Elephants Washed Away In U. P. Floods

95 P.C. Of Houses Collapse: 50,000 Persons Affected:

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

"Three hundred and fifty Villages in an area of 200 square miles lying in the belt between the Rivers Ghogra, Kuano and Katnahia have been completely washed away.

Fifteen Thousand persons have evacuated their homes and 95 per cent of the houses have collapsed", wires the Basti Correspondent of "The Leader."

HE SAYS: THERE ARE 14 RESCUE OPERATION CENTRES. THE RESCUE OPERATIONS ARE BEING CARRIED ON BY THE SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICERS AND THE TEHSIL STAFF.

OVER 50,000 PERSONS HAVE BEEN AFFECTED IN KHARILABAD TEHSIL ALONE. THREE ELEPHANTS WERE WASHED AWAY. IN BASTI TEHSIL 500 VILLAGES HAVE BEEN AFFECTED.

Over 6,000 persons have been rescued. In Harriya Tehsil 600 villages, covering an area of 210 square miles, have been affected. Over 8,000 persons have been rescued and fed at ten centres.

HARROWING TALES OF WOE AND MISERY AND CASES OF SUDDEN CHILDBIRTH DURING RESCUE OPERATIONS AND IN REFUGEE CAMPS HAVE NONPLUSSED THE WORKERS. IMMEDIATE HELP IS BEING RENDERED AND THERE IS NO LOSS OF LIFE.

In Bansi and Dumariayaganj Tehsils about 200 villages are affected. Over 2,000 persons have been rescued. There is a great scarcity of fodder. The Kharif crop has been completely damaged. About 6,000 maunds of fodder from Government forests would be required.

The Organising Secretary of the Seva Samiti writes:—

"Our representative who went to Bahraich writes that the extent of damage caused is beyond computation. Money is required to carry help to the sufferers. The suffering is immense and the loss beyond estimate. In the Bandih Tehsil about 50,000 men, women and children have been rendered homeless. Sixty villages have been washed away and poor villagers are on the verge of destruction."—A. P.

FOR MASTERS, OF COASTING VESSELS

Bombay Port Health Officer's Communique

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay invites attention to the rules recently published by the Central Government under the Indian Ports Act, 1908 which provide that no coasting vessel or ferry steamer plying between the Port of Bombay and any other Indian port which for the time being is within the Port of Bombay shall leave that port unless the Master of such coasting vessel or ferry steamer is in possession of a Deratisation Certificate or a Deratisation Exemption Certificate issued not more than six months prior to the date of departure to the effect that such coasting vessel or ferry steamer has been inspected by an accredited Port Health Authority and that its rat population has been reduced to or (as the case may be) maintained at a minimum.

The Port Health Officer may, in his discretion, require also any coasting country craft or class of such craft to be in possession of such Deratisation certificate or Deratisation Exemption Certificate

The Master or owner of the vessel of the above type failing to produce the prescribed certificates will not be given Port clearance by the Customs Authorities.

Persons contravening the rules will be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 for each offence

Further details can be gathered from the notification of the Government of India published

NAZI METHODS OF PROPAGANDA

Light On Screen Version Of Schmeling-Louis Fight

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON (By Mail).

Alleging that a faked version of the film of the recent world championship fight between Joe Louis and Max Schmeling is being shown in Germany, Louis's manager, John Roxborough, has asked the American Ambassador in Berlin to protest to the German authorities

In a cable to Mr. Hugh Wilson, the Ambassador, Mr. Roxborough said: "Wish to inform you that in the Gazette of India Part I of July 23.

films shown in Germany are not true pictures of the fight at Yankee Stadium on June 22 last. They have been deleted, cut and combined with pictures of the first Schmeling v. Louis fight to the advantage of Schmeling."

Under the heading "Der Max wins in the Cutting Room," one of America's leading sports writers describes the alleged manner in which the Germans film version was made.

"CLIPS FROM OLD FILM"

He declares that "clips were taken from films of the first Schmeling-Louis fight, showing Max inflicting severe punishment on Joe. The first punch Louis is shown landing is the right that caught Max in the kidney."

The next shot, the writer continues, is that of Max with his mouth open. This is "frozen" for 60ft. while the German announcer explains that this is where Max protested vainly to the referee.

"Of course, Max did not protest at all," the writer concludes. "He was howling with pain."

EXEMPTED FROM ATTENDING COURT

Privilege Of Madras Assembly Speaker And Council President

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

Under Section 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Government of Madras have exempted from personal appearance in a civil court the President of the Madras Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, as in the opinion of the Government their rank entitled them to the privilege of such exemption.—United Press.

CHANDERNAGORE SETTLEMENT

Official Inquiry Into Administration

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 19.

M. Garnier la Roche, Head of the French India General Administration Department and President of the Pondicherry Municipal Commission, has been deputed by the Government to proceed to Chandernagore in connection with certain official inquiries regarding the administration of the Chandernagore settlement.

M. Andre Menard, Administrator of Colonies and Inspector of Labour with the Government of French India, has been appointed to act as the Administrator of the French Settlement of Chandernagore in Bengal. M. Menard is expected to take up his new office from M. Baron on August 22.—United Press.

"ALL-INDIA KISAN DAY"

Orissa Prepares For Observance On September 1

CUTTACK, Aug. 19.

Elaborate arrangements are being made all over the province to observe "All-India Kisan Day" on September 1 next, and it is proposed to hold big 'kisan' rallies at important centres where the demand for assent to tenancy legislations would be made and enrolment of Kisan and Congress members undertaken in large numbers.

About 10,000 leaflets over the signatures of prominent Kisan leaders have been distributed in Cuttack district for the purpose.—United Press

Move To Amend Rangoon University Act

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

With a view to according, among other things, statutory recognition to the governing bodies of all constituent and affiliated colleges, the Government will move a Bill entitled the University of Rangoon Act (Amendment) Bill, in the forthcoming session of the Burma Legislature.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill says that it has been drafted after careful consideration of the report of the Sir Mya Bu Committee, appointed by Government in 1936 to examine the University of Rangoon Act, and of the criticism and suggestions of persons and bodies representing important educational and public interests on the recommendations made therein.—United Press

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 10, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 24, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 20, 1307
Hightide: 8-25; 19-35
Lowtide: 1-16; 14-40
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 4m.

ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS, THE ORIGIN OF 'USHTAN', LIFE BREATH OF HUMANITY

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd floor Cawasji Patel Street to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala Advocate will give a talk on "Zoroastrian Cosmogenesis The Origin of 'Ushtan' the life breath of Humanity". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

(The Class will close and reopen on 12th September 1938.)

PHYSICAL CULTURE ASSN.

The Secretary of the Bombay and Suburban Physical Culture Association writes:—

The All Maharashtra and Western and Central India Physical Culture Conferences will be held in Bombay during December 1938. Only one Reception Committee will be formed for both these Conferences. A meeting will be held under the Presidentship of Dr. Mhaskar, to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. at Young Men's Hindu Assn.'s Hall (Phadke Ganapati Temple, Vithalbhai Patel Road) to elect a Provisional Committee. The Rules and Regulations and the forms of membership can be obtained from Mr. J. K. Soman (Gokhale Chawl, Vile Parle). Mr. Y. D. Naik (Maharashtra Vyayam Shala, Lal Bag), Mr. S. S. Nimbalkar (Modern Physical Culture Institute, Thakurdwar) Mr P. H. Khadilkar (Nawa Kal Office).

CO-OP. CONSUMER'S SOCIETY

A preliminary meeting of those who are interested in starting a co-operative Consumers' Society in Suburbs will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in Vile Parle Chavni. Sjt. Madhavlal Bhatt will preside.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "In the interest of peace world governments should be handed over to women." Mr. T. K. Menon will move the proposition and Mr. John Barnabas will oppose it. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, the 6th of the series of the lectures will be delivered by Dr. S. H. Marathe, on "Birth Control," to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. in the premises of Maratha High School, Opera House.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

PARSI 'VARSITY STUDENTS' UNION

A meeting of the University Students Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 11-15 a.m. in the Master's Tutorial High School.

NAYAR SAMAJ CO-OP LODGE LD.

The 15th Annual General Meeting of the Nayar Samaj Co-operative Lodge Ltd. will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office of the Lodge, 14, Kohinoor Road, Dadar.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
★ SHIRLEY TEMPLE
★ VICTOR McLAGLEN
in RUDYARD KIPLING'S
★ "WEE WILLIE WINKIE"
(with titles in HINDI & URDU).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

NEW EMPIRE—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Blockade" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wee Willie Winkie". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Gold is where You Find It" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"East Lynne". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gorakh Aya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Angel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Laxmiche Khel". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chhote Sirkar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chhote Sirkar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"The Adventures of Robin Hood". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DANGE ON "WAR BILL"

Mr. S. A. Dange, will deliver a lecture on War Bill and its implications to-day (Sunday), in the Young Andhra Association at Sreeram Bhavan Parsi Colony Dadar opposite to Tram Terminus at 4 p.m.

SAHITYA SANSAD

The annual function of the Sahitya Sansad will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Town Hall at 6 p.m. Sjt. K. M. Munshi presiding.

N. K. G. S. B. SANGH

There will be a lecture by Prof. Narhar Raghunath Phatak, on 'Teachings of Gyaneshwari' in the Sangh's Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m.

YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNION

Under the auspices of the Young Daiwadnya Union Mothers' Day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 9-15 a.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall under the Presidentship of Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, when Mrs. Daya Patwardhan, Mrs. Suhasini Javeri, Miss Vasanti Edwankar, Mr. N. V. Chitnis, and Mr. V. S. Powale will speak.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 when Pandit Ramachandra Snatak will deliver a lecture on Ladies in Vedic Culture in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road. (Kakadwadi).

At the Dar Arya Samaj Kirtikarwadi Dadar Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will deliver a public lecture on Shree Krishna at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Pt. Padmadatta will deliver a lecture on Brahamayajna at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMIN SABHA

Dr. S. S. Rau. will deliver a lecture on "duties of parents in bringing up healthy children" to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhavu Daji Bhuvan, Saraswat Colony, Matunga (G.I.P.). Dr. J. N. Karande will preside.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Chowna House, Sleater Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Evolution of man" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15. The Lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

Late Luis De Meneses Braganca

A public condolence meeting in honour of the memory of the distinguished patriot, the late Mr. Luis de Meneses Braganca will be held at Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. Prof. Armando Meneses, M.A., will preside.

Haj Pilgrims Must Obtain Iraqi 'Visas'

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

The British Consulate at Baghdad reporting on the annual Indian Pilgrim traffic to Iraq draws the attention of intending pilgrims in India to the necessity of obtaining Iraqi visas before leaving India.

There have been many cases of pilgrims who left India for Iraq without obtaining an Iraqi visa at the time of their embarkation. At Basra, the Iraqi Police authorities gave such persons an emergency visa, valid only for a single journey to Iraq, charging the usual visa fee. These pilgrims were thus deprived of the privilege extended to those who had obtained their visa before embarkation in India.

Pilgrim passes are granted all over India, but the necessary visa for Iraq for one year for any number of journeys into Iraq, is granted by the Iraqi Consul at Bombay or by the Sind Government at Karachi acting on behalf of the Iraqi Government.

AT SANGIT NIKETAN HALL

Under the auspices of Shree Gujarat Sangeet Mahamandal and Shree Sangit Niketan the 7th anniversary of Late Pandit Vishnu Digambar will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), in Sangeet Niketan Hall, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay, from 8 to 11 a.m. and again at 4 p.m.

LECTURE ON KURAN

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings every Sunday, in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station, from 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Bhagawat Geeta, at the Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

LATE PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBER

The 7th death anniversary of the Late Panditji will be celebrated at the School of Indian Music Hall, Benam Hall Lane, at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday), when Kumar Gandharva will sing.

Sjt. Bhawanji A. Khimji, the Presiding Authority appointed for the Election of the Council of the Girgaum D.C.C. writes:—

"The following six persons have withdrawn their candidatures in regard to the election of the Council of the G.D.C.C. to be held to-day (Sunday):

Sjts. Hariram Mohandas; M. D. Dandekar; Mahadeo G. Samant; R. G. Nadkarni; Smts. Sanjeevi Bai Prabhu and Sitabai R. Padbidri.

CO-OP. SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING FOOD-STUFF

The following statement has been issued by Messrs V. L. Mehta, R. N. Mehta and eight others:—

"It is proposed to start a co-operative society for supplying food-stuffs, milk and other daily requirements of the residents of the Suburbs of Bombay. In the initial stages, efforts will be concentrated on supplying pure and unadulterated milk and ghee and in addition a few commodities such as rice, wheat etc. As experience is gained, attempts will be made to extend the supply to all other commodities.

It is common experience, that adulteration in milk and other necessaries of life, is practised on a large scale. Besides quality and weight of the provisions supplied are also not guaranteed. It is needless to mention the other malpractices that are being practised in such trade. If a Co-operative Society of consumers is organised for supplying their daily requirements, not only such evils can be avoided but such a society will be economical to the consumers.

The Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute has promised to assist us in the formation of such a society in the Suburbs and a preliminary meeting of those who are interested in this activity will be held at "Vile Parle Chavani" Ghod Bunder Road, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. to discuss and to prepare a scheme of Co-operative Society for consumers."

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

The sensational murder of a prominent fisherman of Dharavi on the night of July 27, formed the subject matter of an inquiry, to-day, in the Coroner's Court.

The Court room was packed to its utmost capacity by a large number of fishermen and fisherwomen of the locality.

When the inquest proceedings were about to begin, Mr. B. A. Dalal, Police Prosecutor, stated that he would give a brief resume of the facts of the case.

Mr. Dalal then gave a graphic account of the circumstances of the case and stated that the deceased Aitwar Pedroo, a fishman residing at Dharavi, was done to death on the night of July 27. The ten suspects were all fishermen belonging to Dharavi and living at Koliwada and bore enmity towards the deceased since 1934 when he was given fishing rights in Dharvi creeks.

GERMAN DENTIST ON TRIAL

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Dr. Dwarakanath Vishnu Pandit professor of dentistry in Grant Medical College which being cross-examined this afternoon by Mr. C. N. Kanuga in the case in which Dr. Alois L. Seherveitzer, a German dentist stands charged with causing the death of Miss Bush by a rash and negligent act, strongly protested against one of the persons in the Court room "showing faces" at him. Addressing the Magistrate he said "that man is showing faces at me. I don't like it. It puts me off."

The man, who was alleged to have behaved thus was the accused who denied the allegations made against him

Replying to Mr. Kanuga, witness stated that he discussed with the police surgeon the causes of Miss Bush's death in the presence of a police inspector.

Mr. Kanuga remarked that he called the witness "doctor" by courtesy and that he was not entitled to be called a doctor.

Mr. Velkar, police prosecutor objected to the above remarks.

Witness was of the opinion that "L.D.S." and "D.D.S." were unfit to perform operation in a case of accentuated molar wisdom tooth. He however qualified the statement remarking that they could do so if they specialised.

Mr. Kanuga observed that he could give a long list of eminent dental surgeons in Bombay who had not the qualifications mentioned by the witness.

The case stands adjourned.

MOGAVEERA VYVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

Under the auspices of the Mogaveera Vyvasthapaka Mandali, Bombay, a public lecture will be delivered by Swami Sambuddhanandaji of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Secret of Hindu Religion" at the Mandali's Hall, Manek Mansion, 38 Nanabhai Lane, Fort.

LAST FEW DAYS!
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The Adventures of
Robin Hood
in TECHNICOLOR
ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND
BASIL RATHBONE
CLAUDE RAINS

DEVIKA RANI

with her Unique Artistry

ASHOK KUMAR

IN HIS HEROIC ROLE

MEERA

with her delightful songs

MUMTAZ ALI

WITH HIS SUBTLE HUMOUR

Have already captured countless hearts for the last two days and cinema-goers in their thousands are rushing everyday to see

BOMBAY TALKIES

One More Smashing Hit

Vachan

A Glorious Picture Full of *Highest Entertainment and perfect Technique*

Go and See It To-day

3 Shows Daily
5-15: 8: 10-30
Matinee To-day & To-morrow at 2-30

Roxy

The only Indian Cinema House in Bombay with the Mirro Phonic sound system which will delight your ears.

Higher class seats can be booked in advance at the Theatre from 9-30 to 12 and 2 to 4-30 on week days, and from 9-30 to 12 on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

COMMENCING

FRIDAY THE 26th

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'

YANG-RILLA

Mystery packed with thriller

SEE

Devil Dances
Black Magic,
Death Defying,
Encounter.
Wrestling Fights
Hidden Treasure
Guarded by
Cobras.

featuring:—

ENAKSHI RAMA RAU, M. A.

with

Puri, David, Gyani, Fatty Prasad, Brown, Raimohan, B. Khan *& others*

SUPER TALKIES

Charni Road, Junc.

PLAZA

—:DADAR:—

A FULL LENGTH COMEDY PICTURE:

LAXMICHE KHEL

To-day: 2-15, 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW: 2-30 P. M.

SARASWATI'S SIX-STAR FILMUSICAL

"RAJA GOPICHAND"

IN 6th GLORIOUS WEEK

GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S

BAGHBAN

Directed by: A. R. KARDAR

with

BIMLA KUMARI & NANDREKER

AND AN ALL-STAR CAST

THE BEST INDIAN SHOW IN TOWN
SEE IT TO-DAY

IMPERIAL CINEMA

5-15, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
Matinees To-day & To-morrow: 2-30 p. m.

War Declared

against the reactionary forces of Hindu Society encouraging Polygamy and persecuting the dumb women.

VISHNU CINETONE undertakes the Front Attack by producing this Sensational Social:

Fashionable Wife

WITH
SUVARNA
URMILA
M. SULTANA
ANIL Kumar
S. NAZIR

Director:—
DHIRUBHAI DESAI.

JOIN with YOUR FAMILY AT

LAMINGTON TALKIES:

NEXT WEEK

TO WIN THIS BATTLE.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

BILLY BEVAN
HAS SPENT 25 YEARS IMPERSONATING ENGLISH COCKNEYS ON THE SCREEN .... BUT HE HAS NEVER BEEN IN ENGLAND.'
MCLAGLEN'S MAKE-UP MAN IS SO SHORT HE HAS TO STAND ON A LADDER TO PRETTY UP THE 6-FOOT 3-INCH STAR
AN ELECTRIC VIBRATOR RUBBED OVER A KETTLE DRUM FURNISHES THE SOUND EFFECTS OF A ZOOMING AIRPLANE.

Luiz De Menezes Braganza

Goa's Eminent Publicist And Writer Whose Memory Bombay Meeting Will Honour To-day

(BY VIATOR)

During the last few days, dozens of meetings have been held all over Goa to articulate the feeling of public loss sustained in the death of Menezes Braganza and a representative gathering of Goans in this city and the general public, who will meet to-day with Prof. Menezes as president at the Luso-Indiano Hall at Thakurdwar to pay its respects to the memory of the great Goan leader who maintained the brilliant and unique record of 40 years' devoted service to his country's and countrymen's cause—a lost cause of those condemned to live under foreign politico-cultural domination for centuries of imperialistic conquest and colonial rule.

In order to understand the significance of this work which has always been one of incessant struggle with the various groups of interests ranged in opposition, it is necessary to turn to the personality of this illustrious Goan, its special composition, its gifts and its achievement against the background of socio-political conditions obtained in this tiny Portuguese colony.

And before doing it, it would not be out of place to give a brief objective account of his career mainly to enable the British Indian public to understand the Goan feeling for this man who had been shut out of our view through the accidents of language and other inevitable circumstances that prevented a closer contact with British India which, however, he, on his part, understood so perfectly and interpreted with the help of that understanding.

ORIGIN OF ANTI-CLERICALISM

His personal opponents belonging mostly to the clerical party which he opposed and fought throughout a life-time have never tired of misinterpreting him and judged by the propaganda that is being carried out even after his death, are still at it with such a remarkable display of Christian piety, seek to create the impression that Menezes Braganza was merely a virulent anti-clericral writer. He had of course been an anti-clerical writer in the best sense of that description. But his anti-clericalism was born out of, and rooted in, a definite consciousness crystallised into a firm conviction that clericalism joined hands with the reactionary political and social forces that retarded progress of the population in every direction and he foresaw the stagnation in which Goa would be left if the role of religion were not strictly defined and detached from the role super-imposed on it. He expressed this essential idea with a clarity possible only for great intelligence and mental culture.

RELIGION AND CONQUEST

Was it anti-clericalism? That he respected freedom of personal conviction and religious feeling with the free and enlightened tolerance of the really cultured is proved by the fact that the members of his family exercised without the slightest interference their personal freedom in this matter and went to church or not as they pleased. Having studied the classics and Catholic theology at the Rachol Seminary he was a theologian of the front rank and his masterly analysis of the development of the Catholic Church under conditions of Portuguese invasion in this country, the distinction he made between the early Church and the later superstructure produced under the impact of the extra-theological situation and his strong opposition to exploitation of religion for aims other than personal or spiritual salvation all combine to refute the charge brought against him by the more fanatical followers of the clerical party whose own religious feeling does not apparently prevent them making an unseemly display of their lack of Christian charity. In his 'A Educacao e o Ensino na India Portuguesa' he has adduced convincing historical proof to establish his thesis of exploitation of religion—a thesis long proved by the Marquis de Pombal with his policies in European politics that paved the way towards secularisation of the State. His contribution however, to this subject is as 'distinctive as it is typical of the 'savant.' A sociological survey of conditions obtained in Goa bears out the complete truth objectively of everything he postulated. The vested interests of the Church may not relish this truth. But is there any justification for opposing it in the manner some of the clerical partisans are employing?

HIS LIFE MISSION

But the most important achievement of Menezes Braganza was his contribution to the cause of Goa's political and intellectual freedom. He dedicated all his intellectual and mental powers to the propaganda of national unity amongst all classes of Goans, effacement of superficial differences of religion and class, the sense of nationalism in harmony with the dynamic Indian movement of political freedom in British India. A man of great learning and erudition who had not failed to imbibe European culture in its firmer elements, his was not the arid intellectualism in which even a great intellectual so very often flounders—he had succeeded to avert this tragedy in his own case. It is essentially as a man of action who articulated the forces of enlightenment and progress in depressing surroundings that he appeals to all Goans who despite the feeling of open hostility assumed by the clerical and reactionary political parties, are meeting to-day to pay a homage to the greatness of Menezes Braganza and express their sense of gratitude for his services to the cause of the country. Such a spectacular homage is not an adequate measure of the historical value of the work he turned out with a passion of self-effacement. But all the same, it is eloquent and moving. In order to appreciate fully the quality of his work we must take into consideration the situation with which he was faced, the forces he opposed with the strength and courage that he possessed.

His activities both as writer and journalist cannot thus furnish any analogy of those found in non-coloured democratic countries. In a country like ours journalism imposes certain duties in its practice and he tried to discharge them: he used all writing as a medium for propagation of ideas that sound to him best calculated to infuse amongst his people the need and aspirations of political and intellectual freedom. He founded 'O Heraldo' with this idea and later worked it out in his 'Debate.' His highly cultivated and cosmopolitan pen diffused light on a scene which was enveloped in masses of darkness. If fame came to him, he did not ask for it. He preached and defended liberalism when liberalism was not favoured. Till the dictatorship came and ended it, he used the constitutional machinery for the good of Goa and maintained the highest standard and tradition of liberalism even when the people who professed to follow him betrayed him. And he continued doing it till the last.

PLEASE NOTE!
We regret that owing to unavoidable circumstances the picture
"THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL"
Will Not be shown to-day
as originally decided—we are therefore presenting "ROMAN SCANDALS" in its place!

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BEFORE GETTING HIS BIG BREAK IN PICTURES, WAS A RADIO "STAR"..... HE READ THE SUNDAY COMICS ON A CHICAGO RADIO STATION'S CHILDREN'S PROGRAM.
ALLEN JENKINS
APPEARED IN 50 PICTURES WITHOUT EVER KISSING A GIRL —BUT ACHIEVED HIS FIRST FILM ROMANCE WHEN PENNY SINGLETON 'FALLS' FOR HIM IN 'RACKET BUSTERS'
A HOLLYWOOD ANIMAL TRAINING SCHOOL SUPPLIES STUDIOS WITH ANYTHING FROM ACROBATIC FLEAS TO ELEPHANTS THAT RHUMBA—

Prof. Abdul Rahman Khan, ex-Principal of the University College, Hyderabad, who presided over the Education Conference which was held at Hyderabad last week.

(Continued from Col. 3).

ed deep sense of sorrow at the Bhagalpore communal riot. It also expressed sympathy with the flood stricken people and assured its services to them.

The conference requested the B. P. C. C. to observe the Palestine Day in Bihar—"Amrita Bazar Patrika"

BIHAR MUSLIM RALLY

Programme To Strengthen Congress

PATNA, Aug. 15.

A conference of the Congress Muslim workers and national Muslim leaders was held under the auspices of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, Maulvi Shah Ozair Munemie presiding.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting.

"In view of the present communal tension, this conference proposes that every district Congress Committee should hold under its auspices a conference of freedom-loving Hindus and Muslims who have full sympathy with the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress and the ideal of the Hindu Muslim unity as an immediate objective. This conference should take up the following programme:—

(1) To intensively propagate that no one will be forced to do or not to do anything against his religious beliefs and convictions.

(2) The members and office-bearers of the Congress Committees must make an analytical survey of their acts, deeds, and intuitively try for self-purification.

(3) To strengthen the social contacts between Hindus and Muslims by taking part in marriage ceremonies and other social functions.

(4) To propagate the doing away of untouchability. To publish leaflets and handbills in Hindi and Urdu to achieve the above objects.

This conference also resolved that every D. C. C. must hold a meeting in each thana of both the Hindu and Muslim workers to advance and strengthen the cause of Hindu Muslim unity.

In the opinion of this conference the present Hindu-Muslim tension is the result to a great extent of exaggerated and one sided statement which is the special feature of present day politics. Therefore the conference appoints a committee consisting of Messrs. Munemie, Mohammad Hussain, Baqui, Noor, Ghafur, Ezazi, F. Rahman, Habib, Wali Hassan, Zahir Kasim and Md. Sani, to place before the Government and B. P. C. C. true aspects of situation, for proper action.

The conference recommends to the B. P. C. C. that a joint board of Hindus and Muslims be formed to consider the grievances of the people in regard to Government offices, local bodies and other official and semi-official institutions.

The conference further resolved that B. P. C. C. should start a daily newspaper in Hindusthani (Urdu character) to propagate the ideals of the Indian National Congress.

The conference further express-

(Continued in Col. 1).

Kumar Shree Nasiruddin of Mangrol, who recently elicited warm appreciations from cricket enthusiasts in Great Britain by scoring 24 and 42 runs (not out) in his maiden innings on the Northamptonshire side against the Sussex County Eleven. He arrived in Bombay last week.

Awari's Move Against Khare

Urges Disciplinary Action

NAGPUR, Aug. 19.

Mr. Awari, popularly known as "General Awari," of the Arms Act Satyagraha fame who is a member of the Provincial Congress Committee has given notice of a resolution urging disciplinary action against Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Premier of the C. P., Messrs P. D. Harkare, N. S. Harkare, L. K. Deshpande and H. J. Khandekar, Harijan Member of the Provincial Congress Committee for condemning and discrediting the Congress and abusing accredited and trustworthy heads of the Nation like Gandhiji, Sardar Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Babu Subhas Chandra Bose.

"General Awari" demands an apology from them and if no apology is forthcoming within four days of the serving of the notice, he urges that their names be removed from the rolls of the Congress and their four anna membership cancelled.—United Press.

FOREIGN POLICY OF AFGHANISTAN

KARACHI, Aug. 18.

According to information supplied by the Royal Afghan Consulate at Karachi, several treaties of great importance to Afghanistan have been signed recently.

A postal treaty between the Afghan and Iranian Governments provides for proper conveyance of mails on the western borders of Afghanistan.

The treaty is for three years and will continue for a further period of three years unless one of the parties gives notice wishing to withdraw from the treaty.

Another important treaty is the treaty of friendship signed between the Governments of Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia.

It is understood that in the near future a commercial treaty will also be concluded.—United Press.

Branch Line Train Service Suspended

The Divisional Superintendent, broad gauge, Calcutta Sealdah, E. B. wires to the Associated Press:—

"Due to the track between Madhukhali junction and Bhatiapara Ghat stations on the Kalukhali Bhatiapara Ghat section of the E. B. Railway having subsided in several places, train service between Madhukhali Junction and Bhatiapara Ghat is entirely suspended until further notice.

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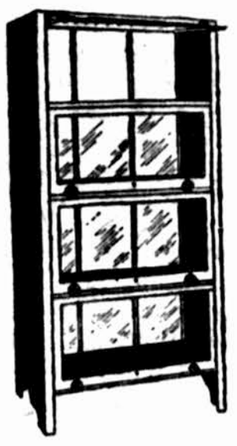

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All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 20.

The following are maximum and minimum, temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	87	77	T	15.1	—1.3
Amraoti	85	74	0.1	28.0	+6.7
Akola	89	76	—	28.9	+9.9
Ahmedabad	95	76	—	17.4	—4.5
Ajmer	89	77	—	7.7	—5.6
Ahmednagar	82	70	—	22.3	+12.3
Ambala	92	75	T	16.8	+0.5
Allahabad	90	75	1.6	31.8	+7.8
Benares	90	77	0.1	23.1	—1.2
Bareilly	91	75	2.0	3.19	+5.5
BOMBAY	88	79	0.1	55.5	+3.2
Bangalore	81	68	1.2	18.5	+8.0
Bhopal	85	73	0.1	42.4	—
Baroda	92	75	+	31.1	—
Belgaum	80	68	0.2	24.4	—7.4
Bahawalpur	102	83	—	1.1	2.4
Bijapur	87	70	—	14.3	+7.1
Bellary	89	74	0.3	8.4	+3.1
Bhavnagar	96	77	—	14.4	+2.6
Chittagong	85	75	2.3	63.5	+7.1
Calcutta	91	81		22.6	—9.9
Cuttack	91	80	—	21 9	—9.0
Cawnpore	90	76	0.1	41.7	+20.8
Calicut	87	77	T	87.5	+11.7
Colombo	85	76	0.1	8.6	—6.6
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	87	79	0.1	20.4	+6.6
Cochin	84	76	0.1	50.8	—9.3
Dehra Dun	87	74	0.1	66.5	+11.0
Delhi	96	79	—	7.3	—8.4
Dehra I. Khan	101	79	—	2.0	—2.3
Darjeeling	64	56	1.5	83.9	+5.8
Desa	89	74	+	14.8	—2.3
Dalhousie	—	—	0.3	39.2	—6.2
Fort Sandeman	99	75	—	2.9	—1.5
Gorakhpur	90	76	0.4	36.7	+6.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	72	T	13.5	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	95	80	—	2.1	—2.8
Indore	88	71	0.1	39.1	+18.2
Jhansi	87	76	0.1	30.8	+7.0
Jubbulpore	96	75	1.5	43.6	+7.1
Jacobabad	106	82	—	0.7	—13.
Jaipur	94	74	—	10.3	—4.9
Karwar	81	73	0.1	74.1	—16.3
Karachi	83	76	—	2.9	+2.3
Kodaikanal	64	54	1.6	14.4	+1.0
Khandwa	88	74	—	29.1	+11.0
Lucknow	87	74	2.0	46.9	+23.6
Ludhiana	94	78	—	6.9	—8.3
Lahore	95	79	—	6.3	—4.5
Lyallpur	93	77	0.1	8.5	—1.5
Multan	100	81	—	1.2	—3.1
Mysore	85	69	0.1	8.2	+1.4
Madras	94	74	T	5.4	—3.3
Maymyo	75	67	—	16.6	—4.2
Marmagoa	84	77	0.5	58.3	—
Malegaon	90	71	—	11.7	+1.7
Mussoorie	71	59	—	48.3	—5.4
Mahableshwar	65	61	0.8	192.1	—12.1
Murree	71	58		34.4	+7.6
Mount Abu	73	64	—	32.4	—9.2
Masulipatam	83	75	0.8	15.7	—
Mandalay	91	77	—	8.9	—2.7
Mangalore	85	74	0.7	95.5	+6.6
Meerut	—	—	0.7	14.5	—3.6
Mercara	71	64	0.5	91.6	+6.4
Nagpur	83	74	0.3	40.4	+10.5
Ootacamund	66	54	0.2	15.2	—4.4
Patna	86	76	0.7	36.5	+8.3
Peshawar	97	80	—	1.3	—2.2
Poona	82	76	T	14.0	—0.6
Pachmarhi	75	68	0.3	61.4	+11.8
Port Blair	89	78	0.1	48.7	+5.1
Quetta	94	56	—	1.0	—
Ranchi	85	72	0.4	28.6	—5.2
Rawalpindi	87	73	—	31.1	+14.7
Rangoon	85	74	0.7	51.5	—2.0
Ratnagiri	84	77	1.0	85.6	+9.9
Rajkot	91	76	—	17.3	—1.8
Sialkot	87	74	0.1	24.0	+7.6
Srinagar	80	60	T	6.2	+0.7
Sholapur	81	71	—	25.2	+13.3
Shillong	67	64	3.0	48.1	+7.3
Simla	70	55	02	38.0	+0.1
Surat	89	77	0.1	32.7	+2.2
Salem	90	75	0.2	19.2	+8.2
Trichinopoly	93	76	1.5	10.5	+5.7
Trivandrum	85	77	0.1	19.6	—3.8
Vizagapatam	90	80	0.1	13.4	+9.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Weather Report

POONA, Aug. 20.

Monsoon has been fairly strong in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces and along and near the Punjab Hills, Central Provinces, East Central India, North Madras Coast and South Hyderabad, and fairly active in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Berar and Konkan.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in South Peninsula and scattered showers are reported from West Central India, plains of the Punjab, Gujarat and Deccan. Scattered thunder showers also occurred in extreme north.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Darbhanga 4 inches; Shillong, Negapatam 3; Dhubri, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Lucknow, Bahraich, Bareilly, Seoni, Kanker, Chanda, Leiah, Anantapur 2; Berhampur, Mymensing, Bogra, Sambalpur, Darjeeling, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Kodaikanal one and a half; Dibrugarh, Silchar, Dinajpur, Naya, Dumka, Nowgong, Ratnagiri and Bangalore 1.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-8-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +040 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.7 degrees 2.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.2 degrees 3.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.12 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 8.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.81 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-8-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

RESERVE BANK MUST FULFIL ITS PURPOSE

Manu Subedar Deplores Attitude Of Govt. Of India 'Vis-a-vis' Travancore And Quilon Bank Affairs

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central), in a Press statement in connection with the suspension of payment by the Calicut Bank as announced in the papers, says:—

"I consider it a very great pity that it would not be possible for some time to ascertain whether the Reserve Bank acted well and promptly from the beginning to the end with regard to the affairs of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank. It is of great importance to this country to ascertain, not with reference to the affairs of that Bank which are 'sub-judice' but generally, whether the Reserve Bank has the power and whether it has the public obligation to come to the assistance of Scheduled Banks, whenever they experience difficulties. No bank can be saved ultimately, whose assets have disappeared through bad debts and irrecoverable loans, but the best banking institution in the world find itself in difficulties, if there was a general run on them of the depositors. The whole purpose of instituting the Reserve Bank was that in the event of a run, the Reserve Bank should be in a position to take matters in hand.

"I deplore that the Government of India, through the Hon'ble Finance Member, have refused to consider this subject in response to the memorandum of the South Indian banks, and that Sir James Grigg should have claimed that communications with the Reserve Bank on such matters of public interest are confidential. If an amendment of the Reserve Bank Act is required and if the Reserve Bank authorities have addressed the Government of India to this effect, it is the duty of the Government of India not to delay the small change in the Reserve Bank Act, to which the Legislature would readily agree. The law governing the Reserve Bank should be such as to enable the main purpose, as set out in the reports of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, to be achieved. The urgency of this is indicated by the weakness of several other banks in South India and by the declaration that the Calicut Bank has now been obliged to suspend payment It takes much time and trouble to bring a bank into existence and the setback which the growth of Indian banking would receive would be considerable.

The problem is whether some of these banks, if not too unsound, could not be reconstructed, and whether the Reserve Bank should not play the dominant role in this task instead of merely sitting down as custodians of the reserves."—United Press.

Aviation For Indians

U. P. Govt. Grant To Cawnpore Flying Club

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: August 20.

The United Provinces Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 this year to the U.P. Flying Club, Cawnpore and have in return arranged with it for training of ten pupils as aviators.

Training may be given either at Lucknow or at Cawnpore and the Board of Selection has been asked to select a number of women for this course. Half the cost of training will ordinarily be met by the pupils themselves, and the remaining half being met by the Government, but Government are prepared to accept applications from deserving persons whose financial condition makes it impossible for them to comply with rules for the whole cost of train-

RELIEF FOR ASSAM AGRICULTURISTS

Move To Amend Debt Conciliation Act

SHILLONG, Aug. 19.

Mr. Abdur Rahim Chaudhuri, M.L.C., has given notice of a Bill to be introduced by him in the forthcoming session of the Assam Legislative Council to amend the Assam Debt Conciliation Act, 1936.

The object of the Bill is to relieve agricultural indebtedness by effecting amicable adjustment with agriculturists' creditors once for all. The Bill proposes to make necessary amendments to the provisions of the existing Act so that the injustice done by bringing a rent decree within the scope of the Act may be done away with.

The Bill also seeks to bring within the protection of the Act the cases of middle-class debtors, who, though not cultivating lands themselves, depend mainly on agriculture or agricultural income.—United Press.

No-Rent Campaign At Sohagpur?

To Protest Against Alleged Illegal Methods Of Revenue Recovery

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 20.

The Tahsil Congress Committee which met at Pipariya yesterday passed a resolution seeking permission from the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee to commence a no-rent campaign at Sohagpur Tahsil over the alleged high-handedness of the police and illegal methods of recovery of land revenue by officials in Pipariya circle.

A committee with Syed Ahmad, President of the District Council and Sohagpur Congress Committee, as Chairman was formed to watch the developments in this connection.—United Press.

EIGHT ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

Judgment In Gulbarga Rioting Case

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.): August 20.

Eight accused have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from two to ten years by Mr. Mirza Hussain Ahmed Beg, Sessions Judge of Gulbarga in the Gulbarga rioting case.

It will be recalled during the Holi festival some Hindus of Gulbarga were alleged to have sprinkled coloured water on a Muslim passing in a tonga, which led to rioting, resulting in the death of a Muslim. The Police after enquiry arrested eight Hindus and two more are said to be still at large.

The accused had been chargesheeted for rioting and murder and produced before the District Magistrate, who committed them to Sessions.

Of the eight accused one has been sentenced to ten years' R.I., two to three years' R.I. and five to two years' R.I. each.

Quicker Air Mail Service Between Bombay And Kathiawar

Mails to and from Kathiawar will soon be within two hours' reach of Bombay for a surcharge of about half anna per ounce. The Associated Press learns reliably that the contract for mails between Bombay and Kathiawar has been given to the Air Services of India Ltd., and that the new Air Mail Scheme will come into effect from October 1, 1938.

The Air Services of India with a fleet of about seven planes during the past year has been running a regular passenger service between Bombay and Kathiawar.

Under the new scheme mails will take a flying time of 90 minutes instead of about 24 hours now required

The service will in the beginning mainly link up Bhavanagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbander with Bombay. Mails will be carried every day of the week except Sundays.

The company has just concluded the negotiations with the Government of India.—A. P.

Captain E. R. B. White and Captain A. E. P. Johnstone, who both hold first class navigators' licence and have had extensive flying experience on the Empire and European services, have been selected for service with the atlantic division of the company.

ARCHITECTURE IN UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY RECOGNISES ARCHITECTURE—PAN-ASIATIC CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTURE NOT IN BOMBAY—MOSLEM ARCHITECTURE IN GUJARAT—TRAVANCORE'S CONCERN FOR KERALA ART—ADULT EDUCATION AND ART—VISUAL EDUCATION NOT A LUXURY—MUSEUMS NOT STOREHOUSES OF ANTIQUITIES

By D. G. VYAS

The awakening of art-consciousness of the Calcutta University has recently found expression in the recognition of architecture for a degree course. It indicates a welcome change of outlook of the universities from the literary and scientific to the artistic. In the present circumstances of art in India any effort made for its advancement should be appreciated, but the collective system of art-education by a body like the university having multifarious activities should not be regarded as a last word on the problem of education in art. Stagnation or even decadence of art is the most probable effect of control by a machinery to which art is not the supreme and sole concern.

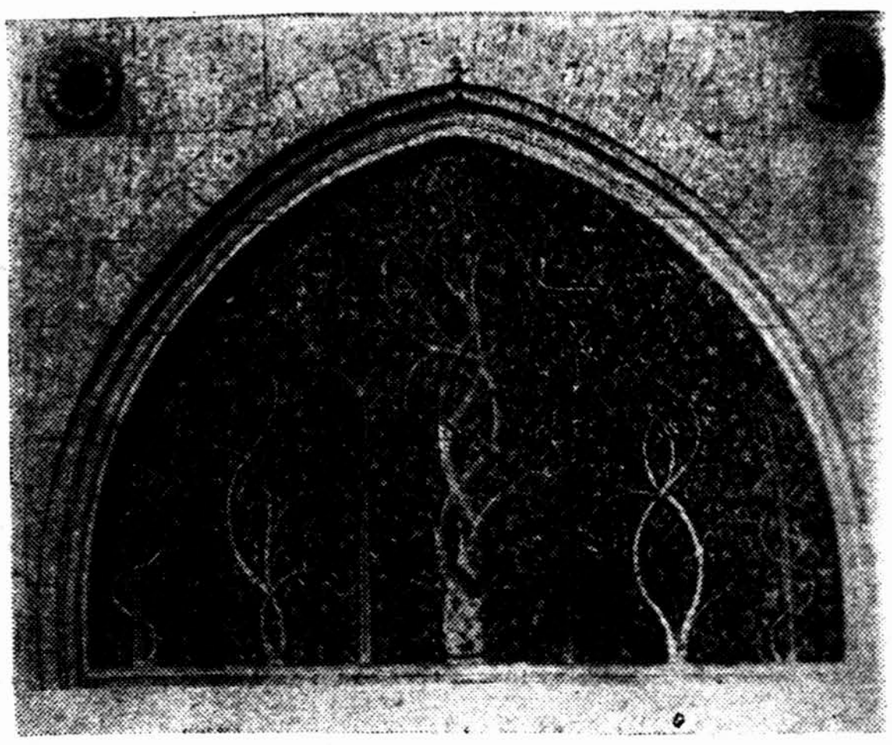
SHELTER BUT NOT ART.

Shelter, which is one of the fundamental necessities of human life, forms the basis of architecture, but an average man, not being architecture-minded, has no craving for art; he is satisfied with shelter, however inartistic it may be and hence his physical and moral degeneration. Utilitarianism and commercialism are mostly the governing principles of the modern urban architecture, which is, therefore, far from being aesthetically fine or functionally efficient. It does not reflect the indigenous architectural genius of India. Exponents of traditional art are still supplying the architectural needs of villages and smaller towns. The construction of religious buildings is the only opportunity when they can display their artistic skill and dignity of art, but such opportunities too are getting infrequent.

FATE OF TRADITIONAL ART.

In view of their want of necessary modern qualifications, if not illiteracy, exponents of the traditional art are not the elite of the academic education The venture

Inner door of Shah Alam's Tomb at Ahmedabad (16th Century.)



A Trellis Window of Sidi Sayid's Mosque at Ahmedabad wherein the plam trees and creeper design is most elegantly mixed together.

of the Calcutta University will not rescue the Indian artistic genius that is being crushed between popular apathy on one side and academic aristocracy on the other. A school of architecture with the least cumbersome system of administrative machinery and ample scope for co-ordination and not exploitation of the native genius will be a suitable institution to promote the growth of Indian Art.

ACADEMIC ECLECTICISM.

Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee's optimism that Indian architecture will find judicious development in the hand of the would-be architect will be shared by everyone interested in the regeneration of art. It is too early to speculate upon the probable outcome of the academic system of education in architecture, but vigilant care will have to be taken to see that the ideal of inculcating in students the spirit and principles of composition of both the occidental and oriental arts and architecture does not dwindle down into superficialities of academic eclecticism with greater emphasis on occidentalism.

KERALA ART AND CULTURE.

The conservation of Kerala art and culture was referred to by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor as the third object of the Travancore University, while speaking on a motion for a token cut in the legislative Assembly. The concern of the Travancore State for art is worthy of emulation by other states which lavishly exploit the indigenous art for the purposes of pageantry, but are inexcusably apathetic to its systematic reorganisation. A progressive and resourceful state like Travancore should encourage art by organising an independent art-department instead of transferring it to an institution which is not solely devoted to art, but the system of art-education adopted by Travancore in case of Kerala art should not be cited by other states without universities as an excuse for not encouraging art.

PAN-ASIATIC CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTURE.

The Pan-Asiatic Congress of architectural arts and crafts proposed to be held in India in 1940 will prove very interesting in view of exhibits which are expected from Japan, China, Siam, Java, Persia, etc. It will open a new chapter in the history of art of Asia. Calcutta, Madras and Delhi are at present chosen for the sessions of the Congress, but it is to be regretted that Bombay, inspite of its popularity as a centre of international intercourse and artistic amenities, is not going to be the venue of the Congress. Why is the opportunity of deriving cultural benefits accruing from such an art Congress denied to the Gateway of India?

MOSLEM ARCHITECTURE IN GUJARAT.

The Forbes Gujarati Sabha, which is a literary body, has been occasionally favouring art, of which the recent evidence is a lecture on "Moslem Architecture in Gujarat" by Mr. R. G. Gyani of the Prince of Wales Museum. The lecture reflected richness of knowledge, thought and love for the subject on part of the lecturer. It was illustrated by various interesting slides some of which revealed delicacy and refinement of the artistic sense of Gujarat beautifully expressed in decorative sculptures. Such lectures will have some invigorating effect on art-movement in Gujarat, which is, frankly speaking, not serious and strong. An art-movement should not confine itself to lectures and demonstrations only, but should also explore the avenues of practicability of assimilating the traditional art whose excellence transcends limitations of time and short-lived fashions of modern art.

EDUCATION WITHOUT ART.

Liquidation of illiteracy should be esteemed as a preliminary to general education. Art is inseparable from human life and has immense spiritualising values. It is, thus, a great asset to cultural development and cannot be dissociated from education, but the report of the adult education committee has not been able to realise its intrinsic worth. Art is not only a subject of education, but a potent agency of general education. Pure art of India still shines in rural areas and is a source of divine joy to villagers. Any programme of education that ignores art will fail to achieve its object. Education without art will be a source of sardonic pleasure, if not boredom to villagers. Education through entertainment is no encouragement to art but exploitation of art.

WOMEN AND ART.

Inculcation in women of the knowledge of maternity and child-welfare cannot be under-rated, but cultivation of their interest in art in general, encouragement to their art-forms and training in handicrafts like sewing, knitting and embroidery should be deemed equally important from artistic, educational and economic points of view. If an artistic handicraft happens to be a traditional heritage of any area, it should claim special attention in addition to literary education

VISUAL EDUCATION.

The chapter on visual education and the radio is more of a financial than educational disquisition. It is not based on technical experience and scientific inquiry and fails to satisfy the requirements of the relevant term of reference. Scepticism of the Committee as regards the efficacy—of visual and auditory mechanical aids is culmination of their poor appreciation of art as a part of education. The committee's theory that "seeing is not a substitute for reading" is not infallible. Education by reading has its own limitations and shortcomings which can be supplimented by visual and auditory auxiliaries. Pictorial representation of a suitable topic is understood more readily than its sheer description in print.

FORCEFUL MINUTE OF DISSENT

It appears that the personnel of the committee was not adequately balanced by people actually in the Cinema-trade. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar's minute of dissent is a forceful advocacy for co-ordination of artistic visual and auditory appliances with education by books. Her opinion as to how expensive they are is a matter for technical people to decide and whether they are too expensive is for the Government to decide, ought to have outweighed the financial considerations which precluded the formulation of any constructive scheme.

EXHIBITIONS AND PERFORMANCES.

Exhibition is a well-known auxiliary of education. Besides art,

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The Pledge Must Go

Whatever may be the compromise at present accepted on the Scout Promise by the Hindusthan Scout Association, every Scoutmaster and those interested in the movement must understand the ethical, moral, educational and practical problems implied in the Scout Pledge. More and more persons are realising that the Scout Pledge as a whole must go, as its very foundation is unsound from the very fundamental point of view.

In discussing the problem of the Promise with men like Dr. Kunzru, Dr. Arundale and certain genuine leaders of the Scout Movement, it was increasingly found that the Pledge was important only because 'it had existed in the past'. Had the movement been organised at the present moment none would have thought of binding the innocent child to fundamental issues and ethics of life of which it understood nothing.

How And Why Of The Pledge

The idea of the pledge originated in the imitation of British traditions and politics by a man whose vision was limited, whose motives were not impersonal and humanitarian, whose knowledge of educational principles was limited and who was not above class prejudices and snobbery. Lord Baden-Powell in his early days was a military official. Even today two-thirds of the scout top in England consists of generals, brass-hats, militarists and Empire-builders. No doubt in inaugurating the movement the founder was obsessed by Empire patriotism and narrow sectarian Christian Church ideals. Lord Baden-Powell's "internationalism" is of very recent post-war origin. It is born of constant repudiation of his leadership by many countries and a sense of Mr. Chamberlain's "realism".

The idea of the Scout Movement originated in organising a boy movement on lines of the community life of human groups living a natural life. The idea of the movement was the Zulu, Bantu, Bhill and Red Indian. Any anthropologist or ethnographer will bear out that the "Promise" is entirely foreign to the major primitive nature-livers of the world. The entire study of the Polynesians, the Malynisians, the Amuta, the Banyacole and all studies of Indian Tribes do not show a vestige of the idea of the "Promise" in human groups that Lord Baden-Powell, for his convenience, extols.

The seed of the Promise lies in the British love for pomp, ceremonial and tribal exhibitions. The swearing is done in England by Kings, Archbishops, Judges and perhaps in secret by the military junta. This love for tribalism opened up a field for exploitation, which sought to bind the youngest and the most innocent to ideas of Christian theology and Empire Imperialism. The early interpretation of God in the Scout Promise was purely sectarian and Christian. The Chief's attitude to Islam is too well-known. The noble idea of Divine Unity which is present in Islam, which embraces the entire humanity and which emphasises so completely the ideals of Equality was not appreciated by the Chief Scout who was, perhaps, too anxious "to save heathen sculs".

The constant repetition of the Imperial Scout Movement that it is non-militaristic has convinced no one. The exploitation of the Scout Movement during the Great War, when brother scout killed brother scout, is not easily forgotten As open to criticism is the emphasis on parading, smartness, ding-donging in public streets at goose step, and insisting on jam-tin-production uniformity in dress and behaviour.

A certain publication of Lord Baden-Powell—if I remember aright, it is in "Knights of the British Empire"—opens with a fulmination against British Labour. The Chief accuses the Labour leaders of creating discontent amongst "the clear-thinking, pipe-sucking" labourers of old Britain who worked for empire markets. The main opposition of British Labour to the Scout Movement is due to the Chief's attitude to the Labour Movement

There is not the slightest doubt that the Scout Pledge is an oath; therefore implying compulsion, obedience and fear of consequences of non-observance. It is further a compulsion to adopt social, moral and ethical "patters". In very few religions of the world can the term 'God' stand for the full implications of the Supreme Being according to its teaching and moral and ethical ideas. The concept of 'King' is now a more or less outworn tradition in political theory. Hardly one-twelfth of the world today is pledged to monarchy, shorn almost completely of the capital M. Even the pledge to country can spell destruction and death for millions in countries like Italy, Germany or Japan.

Why then the Pledge? On what ethical grounds can a child be "bound" to the Pledge? Freedom and Democracy, Bertrand Russell and Dewy hold, are the basic principles of education. The Scout Promise is a desecration of these principles by certain individuals in power. The Promise involves the problem of the method of determining the child's growth. The child learns by 'unfoldment', by blooming like the early bud that forms the rose. The scout promise implies impressionism, hallmarking and branding the metal existence of the child by a preconceived pattern. It is a cruel violation of the child's personality. Impressionism is useful for determining the child's physical behaviour, but no educationist with honesty and knowledge would agree to turn out minds according to the whims and dictates of the theological and military Mussolinis. The days of regimenting the human being according to the 'will' of the political and church autocracy are doomed for good. The child must be left to evolve by experience and reasoning its own independent judgment, especially in matters religious and political.

The Scout Promise is a binding and a limitation. Education provides the impetus to seek knowledge and experience; the Scout Promise lays a snare to limit the mind of the child into certain preconceived and discredited moulds. Every genuine scout will seek to build the life of the child in an atmosphere of freedom, where there is the maximum possibility of experience and growth.

Exploiting The "Promise"

The extent to which the British Imperialist is willing to exploit the Scout Promise for his usual propaganda is evident from an article by "Gilcraft", who holds a very prominent place in the scout world.

Explaining the scout promise, Gilcraft in an article in "the Scout" (January 25, 1936) says: "In former years the Arabs used to clench every bargain with the expression in Arabic, 'The word of an Englishman'. The same expression, in Spanish, was used in South America.——It is a proud thought that those of our race who lived before us were able to set the seal of their character on so many different peoples so that the memory of their honesty was handed down from father to son". Perhaps the Arab and the Spanish Scout American had a keen sense of humour which Gilcraft failed to understand, or is it that when the Chief Scout found India "without honour", the Arabs in Palestine and the Spaniards in Spain are now finding out the truth about England?

The Scout Promise is not merely used surreptitiously to preach an objectionable type of race arrogance, but Gilcraft even finds the Bible useful. In the same article he writes, "Most of you will remember about Saint Peter, the most natural and the most lovable of the followers of Jesus of Nazareth.....In one of his letters Peter wrote, 'Honour all men. Love the Brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the King'. He asked them to obey the promise which we have taken". Could poor Peter even have dreamt that one day Gilcraft will drag him along with him, as a propagandist of British Imperialism? If the highest officials of the B.-P. Movement (Gilcraft is the centre of all scout activity at Gilwell Park. I hear that he was once a Superintendent in the Bengal Police force who resigned because of some Indianisation of the Police force) are able to "explain" the Scout Promise in this manner, how can anyone permit the same Promise be taken by millions of our boys? Except of course by the Nawab of Chhatari. Mr. Hogg and Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy?

Hope At Last

Of all the papers, the July number of the "Mysore Scout" contains interesting news. The Nawab of Chhatari "is contemplating an all-India tour in cold weather of this year. He has very kindly expressed his willingness to attend Rallies in Provinces and States, if early intimation thereof is given to the General Headquarters." Mr. Hogg, the Deputy Chief Scout Commissioner (he is not yet prepared to obey the Headquarters Council, and drop the word 'Chief') and Mr. Thaddeus, the 'Indian' General Secretary, have also expressed their readiness".....On our part we have not the slightest fear that these poor gentlemen who have at last decided to work, will be inundated with applications. The Indian National Scout Association gladly extends the first invitation for a public meeting either at Cowasji Jehangir Hall or at Chhota Kabrastan when in a dark night the luminaries can show light to an ignorant and an ungrateful India. We really appreciate the energies of the Nawab of Chhatari. During a single year, the Chief Commissioner for India has appeared in the forefront (1) To organise the U. P. Zamindars against the U. P. Peasants who are attempting to trample under their feet the sacred rights of the divinely ordained owners of Indian soil, (2) To organise the Muslim League volunteers throughout India, (3) And now to build the Indian Scout Movement. The "non-political", ah yes and "non-communal", 'International' and 'Democratic' Scout Movement has at last found the leader.

Mr. Hogg should reserve his energies for the Municipalities. He is loved by the Mayors of Indian cities and the local representatives of India are burning to carry out his mandates.

And Mr. Thaddeus, who is at last to leave the Delhi and Simla heights where he enjoyed his small salary, should be put in charge of all dinners—garden parties and dances. Only last month Suzane told us in the "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" that Simla enjoyed a grand dance, under the patronage of the Viceroy, for the promotion of the Scout Movement in India.

And having shouldered all the burdens themselves, these all-India leaders of Indian youth are not going to forget our local luminaries whose amusing circulars circulate only amongst themselves. Sir Byramjee will gladly accept to tour Baluchistan, the Assam hills amongst the Karens and Mishinis, and we forget——the centre of Madras B.-P. Scouting——the Nilgiri Hills. Perhaps Mr. Kamath can lend a hand.

Though space is short, Mr. Godrej must be relieved of his duties on the "Dufferin", and must be immediately "in-charge" of the ship to tour the seven seas. The huge expenses in this great work in India should not matter since, the entire resources of the British Empire, are at their disposal.

To speak the truth, I am afraid the cold-weather tourists are likely to be cold-shouldered in this

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Govt. Of India Secretariat Changes

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Several changes in the Government of India are likely with the commencement of the Delhi season. Two senior officers Mr. A. H. Lloyd of the Central Board of Revenue and Sir John Nixon, Secretary, Finance Department are due to retire shortly. It is expected Mr. M. Slade who is the officiating Secretary to the Commerce Department will take Mr. Lloyd's place as member of the Central Board of Revenue. Mr. Lloyd will be on special duty for some time before retirement. With the return of Mr. H. Dow the Permanent Secretary to the Commerce Department, Mr. N. R. Pillai will probably take Mr. Slade's place as permanent Joint Secretary.

Mr. Martin who is in the Legal Remembrancer's office of the Punjab Government is the name mentioned for the joint secretaryship in the Legislative Department.

As soon as Sir Thomas Stewart's term as Governor of Bihar is over and he returns to the Government of India Mr. Clow the officiating member will go on leave.

Mr Raisman will be the next Finance Secretary.

It is understood the Public Services Commission will interview next week candidates for the post of Deputy Principal Information officer Out of about 30 applicants six have been called for interview of whom two are Indians. The officer appointed is expected to join in October.

FOR RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Bose-Nazimuddin Talks Inconclusive

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The negotiations on the question of release of political prisoners were re-opened at about 3-30 this afternoon between the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and the Hon. Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of Bengal, at the latter's residence.

Mr. Bose reached the Home Minister's place just at 3 p. m. but the discussions commenced a few minutes later when Sir Nazimuddin returned from a luncheon given in honour of the Chief Minister.

They remained closeted for about an hour, at the end of which both Mr. Bose and Sir Nazimuddin were seen coming out with smiling faces.

When Sir Nazimuddin was seeing Mr. Bose off in his car he, in concurrence with Mr. Bose, informed the waiting pressmen that the talks were inconclusive and would be continued till they have come to a solution of this very important problem.

Asked if he would be in a position to make an announcement on the results of the negotiations before the present session of the legislature adjourned, Sir Nazimuddin replied possibly not, and added: "It was one of the most important problems before the Government and we have to come to a decision as early as we can."

To-day's discussions were concerned with the release of the convicted political prisoners in the province.—A. P.

VILLAGERS CUT RLY. EMBANKMENT

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

Wiring from Calcutta under today's date, the Divisional Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal Railway (Broad Gauge) states that due to the villagers having cut the railway embankment between Baharpur and Arkandi stations, on the Kalukhali-Madhukhali Junction section of the E. B. Railway, through running of trains has been suspended.

The breach is 36 feet wide, and arrangements for the transhipment of mails, passengers, parcels and luggage have been made at the site.

Nos. 416 (down) and 403 (up) trains were transhipped at the site of the cut at 8 in the morning.

Through communication is expected to be restored by 6 p.m. on Sunday.

Train service between Madhukhali Junction and Bhatiapara Ghat stations will remain suspended until further advice.—United Press.

Rovers Cup Football

Comfortable Win For Aryans

BOMBAY UNITED ELIMINATED BY 4 GOALS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Calcutta Aryans made their debut, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, with a comfortable victory over the Bombay United by 4 goals without a reply at the Cooperage on Saturday evening.

The winners were, undoubtedly the better team in all departments of the game, their excellent team work being a feature of the match.

S. Bannerji, their inside-right, proved to be their goal-getter. He was responsible for 3 out of the 4 goals obtained by his side.

EARLY LEAD

Concentrating on attack immediately after the start, the Aryans drew first blood as early as the 4th minute, Banerji, their inside-right, taking a shot, which was gathered by Anthony, but in doing so the Bombay United's goalkeeper had allowed the ball to cross the goal-line and the referee ordered a point for the visitors.

This made the local side work hard for the equaliser and attacking desperately, they pressed their opponents for a while. Mari and Muni missed a scoring chance each and then the Aryans carried the ball to the opposite end, where Banerji put them one more up. This was in the 16th minute.

With 2 goals down in the first quarter of play, the Bombay United seemed to be a little subdued. The Calcutta side were not late in taking advantage and dominating the exchanges, increased their lead to 3 goals before they crossed over, Banerji beating Anthony with a long-range shot. Incidentally this was Banerji's third goal of the evening.

UNITED RETALIATE

Play on resumption was uneventful for a few minutes, following which the United men made some attempts to decrease the winner's lead but always found their better in the Calcutta defenders, whose sound and safe defensive tactics allowed hardly any scope to the Bombay forwards. Mari, who led their attack broke through nicely, on one occasion, but in letting the ball go out of his control, he enabled the Aryans' custodian to collect and make a long clearance.

After the winners had played in the Unitedmen's territory for a short period, at this stage, without adding to their score, play was transferred at the other end, where the Bombay United were awarded a spot kick from hardly 6 yards out, but they failed to draw home the advantage

John, the Calcutta pivot, received the ball from his wing half and after travelling a little with it, initiated a fine movement, which resulted in Khalegue's scoring the 4th goal for Calcutta, who left the field comfortable winners by 4 goals without a reply.

RESULT:—

ARYANS, CALCUTTA	4 Goals
BOMBAY UNITED	Nil

TEAMS:

ARYANS, CALCUTTA.—Bimal Mitra; Robi Dhar and P. Chakravurthy; S. Dey, John and Nassim, Khalegue, S. Banerji, A Ganguli Saboo and S. Deb Roy.

BOMBAY UNITED.—Anthony, Maneck and Mandon; Dhanakoti, Jairam and Suvarna; Jamnadas, Mantolia, Mari, Muni and Dhakuram.

REFEREE:—Mr. M. Haworth.

LINESMEN:—Messrs. W. Bradley and Moulton.

To-day's Match

Cooperage 5-15 p.m. Bangalore Muslims vs. Companions, Delhi.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET MATCHES

Umrigar's Bright Innings For Parsi Gymkhana

Thanks to a bright and sunny weather on Saturday, all the cricket fixtures, at the Kennedy Sea Face, and on other fields, were gone through.

A feature of the match, at the Parsi Gymkhana, where the home team drew with the John Bright Cricket Club, was Umrigar's fine innings for his unbeaten 73, which included 11fours. The Parsi Gymkhana hit up 148 for 6 wickets, and declared their innings closed, to which the visitors replied with 67 for the loss of 7 wickets.

P. M. Dhondy captured 4 wickets for 26 runs.

AT ISLAM GYMKHANA

The Islam Gymkhana drew with the Municipal Sports Club. Making the first use of the wicket, the latter ran up a total of 159 for 4 wickets and declared their innings closed. To this score G. N. Counsic contributed a useful 59 (not out). His chief strokes were 6 fours.

The Islam Gymkhana had made 95 for 4 wickets at the close of play. Akbar Khiaraz was in a happy mood and carried his bat for a valuable 61, out of which 44 runs were scored off boundary-hits.

The match between the first string of the Hindu Gymkhana and the G. I. P. Railway also ended in a draw.

Batting first the Gymkhana declared their innings when they had scored 185 for which 9 batsmen had taken their turns. M. S. Gurtu was the highest scorer with 47 to his credit. Gurtu hit 1 sixer and 6 fours.

J. Havewalla dismissed 4 batsmen at the cost of 43 runs.

The G. I. P. had made 110 for the loss of 2 wickets when the stumps were drawn, Bilal being their chief scorer with 43 (not out).

AT C. C. I.

The Young Muslims had their fixture at the Brabourne Stadium and winning the toss, made 123 for 5 wickets, the highest contribution being that of Badat (54).

The Cricket Club replied with 56 for the same number of wickets, Vora (15) being the only batsman to reach double figures.

The match, however, closed in a draw.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 29)

country where so many millions are so ignorant of the true worth of men and their motives.

Organise Girl Scouts

The girl and co-educational schools are being approached for the organisation of the Girl Scout Movement. Whilst the Scout Movement in Bombay had at least made some headway under the B.-P. Movement, it is surprising to find how little has been done by the Girl Guide Association, even with the munificent grant they received from the Government. There is hardly any organisation, any efficient leadership worth the name. A number of enthusiastic Parsi ladies have been doing what they call Girl Guiding. There is no concrete effort at character-building or development of skill or efficiency. There is an absence of public service and most of the time is wasted in visiting the zoo, embroidering or painting Union Jacks or picnicking under the guise of camping.

The National Girl Scout Movement must prove itself of different mettle. If does not matter if our work is slow, but it must be concrete and genuine. The first thing is to collect girls and introduce in them a love for self-help and the open air. Troop organisation work is easy. Is not there a single enthusiastic young lady in every school who loves her country; desires to give a couple of hours a week and her energy; and wishes to build a small band of thirty or more girls into happy families, playing, working and learning together? Collect the girls, pick out three or four smart girls, make them Patrol Leaders, play games, give some physical exercises and go for an excursion. Meanwhile while the community feeling is being developed, the girls are becoming friends, prepare for the Tenderfoot Test. The Petrol Leaders must learn it first, then they will guide the patrol. By the end of the year every genuinely nat[illegible] and patriotic girl school must have a Girl Scout Troop, loving the Motherland, serving the Home, serving the school, preparing for the Tenderfoot.

More Illusions

Sir Byramjee's fond illusions appear to be epidemic 'Baloo' in the 'Times of India' comes forward with some 'unmistakable indications that Sholapur, Surat, Dharwar, Poona, Kirkee, the G.I.P. Association, etc., joining the Imperialist camp of Lord Baden-Powell'. These places must immediately protest for such unwarranted insult to their patriotism.

'Baloo' had a dream of a red-letter day for Sholapur Scouts on July 13. It appears that the rally is to be held on August 13. Whispers are heard that H. E. the Governor was approached to preside at the rally. H. E. is said to have replied that he was reluctant to attend any scout function. The Governor was then informed that it was a pure municipal schools children rally and so he consented to attend. Both the Sholapur and the Municipal Association have already agreed to join the Hindusthan Scout Association.

As to Surat, the Association has long ago decided "never to meet as an association".

Dharwar too has decided to join the Hindusthan Scout Association.

A meeting of the Poona District Board held during the last month has resolved to join the Hindusthan Scout Association.

As to the G.I.P. Association, we admire 'Baloo's optimism; but let us hope he will keep smiling whatever the decision.

Insurance Against Future Outbreaks

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO INDIANS AND BURMANS

"If the Buddhists of Burma have little regard for Islam and Muslims for Buddhism, the seeds of dissensions are there. They will take little watering to sprout into the savagery such as we saw the other day. I would, therefore, suggest a mutual understanding of these great religions.

"My fear is that at the bottom of the riots there is an anti-Indian feeling due, perhaps, to economic causes. For, though Muslims seem to have suffered most, Hindus too seem to have come in for a fair share of the Burman fury. Therefore, Indian settlers must see to it that their dealings with the Burmans are fair and above board," says Mahatma Gandhi in an editorial in to-day's "Harijan" on "Recent Riots in Burma."

A telegram in the possession of Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"Burma riots deserve more attention than you paid. Whatever Government information, no peace till tenth, when I left Rangoon by aeroplane. Indians frightfully perturbed. They adopted your non-violence, suffered terribly. Effective steps urgently solicited."

The step that I took immediately on receipt of a wire from Rangoon was the only effective step I could then take. I was not then even in possession of facts. Now there is before me a narrative of the cause of the Burmese fury.

It appears that a Burman wrote a tract in disparagement of Islam some time ago. A Burman Buddhist who had become a convert to Islam wrote a counter tract attacking the original and also attacking Buddhism. No Indian had a hand in the writing of the counter tract. It did not attract notice at once, but the Burmese Press fiercely criticised it and inflamed the Burmese mind.

The result was the savagery which took many precious, innocent lives and destroyed property worth, it is said, millions. Nor was it confined to Rangoon; it spread throughout Burma wherever there were Indian settlers.

If, as my correspondent says, "Indians adopted your (i.e. my) non-violence," I can only say they suffered less than they would have otherwise done. Non-violence has no limits. If a particular dose does not seem to answer, more should be administered. It is a never-failing remedy.

But why call it 'my' non-violence? Probably the wire is a gentle rebuke to me, so much as to say that my remedy failed.

The pertinent question is whether they believed in non-violence as a sure remedy against violence, or was it undertaken because there was no help for it? I, however, need not wait for a reply. If one is to believe the papers, there was not complete non-violence practised by the Indians. I have, however, no difficulty in believing that a considerable number observed non-violence whether from belief or necessity.

The question for consideration, however, is 'what of the future?' There will no doubt be some kind of an inquiry. There may be some compensation paid to the losers. There would be some punishment meted out to the offenders who are not likely to be the prime movers but their dupes. I must confess that I am uninterested in these proceedings. They will be no insurance against future outbreaks.

Indians in Burma should realise that they are at the mercy of the inhabitants of Burma. They have no Government in India that can really afford them protection. We know what is happening in the other parts of the world: nor is it to be wondered at.

England will never go to war with any nation or country because it has insulted or wronged Indian settlers in that country. It may, it will, make representations, sincere of course; it will lodge energetic protests even. But there her help will end. And in a case like the Burmese riots, the relief that the Government of India can afford will be next to nothing.

What does it do, when riots take place in India itself? It can do very little after they are over. The utmost it can do is to take measures to quell riots when they take place. What have even Congress Governments been able to do after the riots that have recently taken place in some Congress Provinces? They do not admit of relief being granted to the sufferers except in rare cases. What is possible in Burma I do not know.

I am concerned with attainment of permanent peace in so far as permanence is possible in this very impermanent life. When once religious animosity is roused, it has a knack of repeating itself with periodic regularity, if radical measures are not adopted by the communities concerned.

One such measure is cultivation of mutual respect for the several religions professed by the parties. If the Buddhists of Burma have little regard for Islam and the Muslims for Buddhism, the seeds of dissensions are there. They will take little watering to sprout into the savagery such as we saw the other day. I would, therefore, suggest a mutual understanding of these great religions.

My fear is that at the bottom of the riots there is an anti-Indian feeling due, perhaps, to economic causes. For, though Muslims seem to have suffered most, Hindus too seem to have come in for a fair share of the Burman fury. Therefore, Indian settlers must see to it that their dealings with the Burmans are fair and above board.

It is said that everything is fair in trade, and that no turpitude attaches to a trader taking advantage of his customer's ignorance and demanding from him even an unconscionable price for his goods. That kind of dealings will surely acerbate feelings. Wherever we have gone, even before the British rulers took possession of our country, we have depended solely on the goodwill of those among whom we have lived and with whom we have traded. Such is the history of our relations with Zanzibar, Aden, Java, etc.

Times have however changed. The people all over the world have become conscious of their rights. Whereas formerly foreign settlers in other lands did questionable things with impunity, they cannot do so now. Honesty has never been so much proved to be the best policy as it is now for those who do not or cannot back their dishonesty with gunpowder and poison gas. If India is to escape that training and is to adopt, as a free nation, peace as her motto, in every walk of life and in every country where her children go, they will have to practise strictest honesty in her human dealings.

To the Burmese friends one word. When I was in Burma some years ago, Burmese priests were good enough to invite me to their conference and honour me with their address under the shadow of the mighty Pagoda. They were good enough, as Buddhists, to claim me as one of them. It, therefore, hurt me when I read of the mob fury which knew no distinction of sex or age and wreaked vengeance on persons who could never have had anything to do with the offending pamphlet. I have the greatest veneration for the Buddha. He is one of the greatest preachers of peace. The gospel of the Buddha is gospel of love. It passes comprehension how representatives of that faith could give themselves up to savagery, and that on an apparently flimsy pretext. The pity of it is that, if the newspaper reports were true, even priests, the repositories of the Buddha's gospel, were to be seen among the mob, not stilling its fury, but actually taking part in loot, arson and murder. Would that the wise men among them would do a little heart-searching and take steps to prevent a recurrence of the tragedy which all right-thinking persons must deplore!

MAGAN SINGH, MOHABAT SINGH AND FEROZ SHAH, THREE INDIAN BOYS, WHO WILL BE TRAINED AS JOCKEYS BY THE R. W. I. T. C.

Cement Rate War In Sind

KARACHI, Aug. 17.

What is described as a rate war in cement is taking place in Sind for the last ten days.

The rate which stood at Rs. 41-8-0 per ton declined to Rs. 35-0-0 with the advent of the Dalmia cement, first bags of which were turned out of the new factory last Monday.

Competitive brands then reduced the rates to 34 which have suffered a further decline. The prices being Rs 34-0 and Rs 32-0 respectively for the products of the two manufacturing interests.—A. P.

TWO POTTERY STRIKERS ARRESTED

Others Dispersed By Police For Insisting On Seeing Proprietor

CALCUTTA: August 19.

About 50 out of 150 strikers belonging to the Raniganj Potteries, who came to Calcutta three days ago, walking all the way from Raniganj, to see Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Birendra Kumar Mukherjee, Proprietor of the Pottery Works for a settlement of the strike were dispersed by the Police this afternoon when they appeared in front of the office of the Proprietor, Mr. Mukherjee and insisted on seeing him.

On receipt of information the Police went to the spot and arrested two of the strikers and dispersed the others.

The arrested men will be produced before the Presidency Magistrate, to-morrow.—United Press.

INDIAN CASUALTIES IN BURMA RIOTS

Relief Committees At Work

MADRAS: August 19.

The Government of Madras have received a report from the Government of Burma giving the following details about casualties to the Indian community in the Burma riots:—

The total number of Indian destitutes in Rangoon is estimated at 6,000, of whom 4,000 are from Rangoon and 2,000 from districts.

Relief committees have sent 300 persons back to their homes in India and propose to send back 600 more this week. These are almost entirely women and children. Men are reported to be gradually returning to their work.

In Rangoon about 1,000 people are stated to be now in receipt of charity relief. This is steadily diminishing as refugees return to their homes in the districts.

It is understood that the Government of Burma will shortly institute an inquiry into the riots.—United Press.

About Studios And Stars

"BRAMHACHARI" COMING TO MAJESTIC

'Huns Pictures' Sixth Production

"Bramhachari" shortly to be released at the Majestic Cinema, is Huns Pictures sixth production and second full-length comedy. Perhaps Huns is the only concern which has succeeded in giving full length comedies.

Delightful dialogues, sparkling with wit, is the feature of "Bramhachari". Speed is the soul of comedy, and this skips across the screen in a breezy style. It is the simple story of a raw youth who under the momentary influence of a Sanyasi's rhetorics rashly takes a vow of life-long celibacy. But he cannot defy nature's dictates. The story ends with the Bramhachari taking a bride by force. It is indeed difficult job to keep thousands laughing ceaselessly. It requires an inborn gift and Principal Atre has it.

Director Vinayak has already established his claim as a successful director. By directing "Premveer" he endeared himself to comedy-lovers. "Bramhachari" ensures for him a front rank place as a comedy director. He has thoroughly understood the satirical spirit behind every caricature in the story, and has vividly portrayed it. In directing "Bramhachari", Vinayak has given the screen one more star—Miss Minakshi. He has already to his credit the "making" of such stars as Leela Chitnis, Ashalata, Phiroz, and Bapurao Powar. The direction of "Bramhachari" has an effective touch of realism. Love scenes and crowd scenes alike are contrived with an infinite attention to detail.

Miss Minakshi is a new comer to the silver screen but her very first performance seems to justify her entry. Her musical gifts are inborn. Her acting capacities are substantial and general bearing graceful. She has the gift of sweet conversational style.

The music of "Bramhachari" is of a popular variety. One duet and two songs in it will be particularly treasured. Dada Chandekar, the music director, deserves compliments for the splendid work. The photography is by Pandurang Naik which is an assurance of its goodness.

Vishnu Cinetone's "Fashionable Wife" In 6th Week

Vishnu Cinetone's super social "Fashionable Wife" is further continued for the 6th week at Ahmedabad.

According to latest reports, this successful picture has been booked as a special selected programme for the big festival 'Janmashtmi Week' at Benares, Dehra Dun, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Indore, Surat and several other places.

In Bombay, if the arrangements are complete, the Executives of Vishnu Cinetone will surprise the whole Cine World by releasing this picture at one of the best theatres of Bombay, under the presidency of a Big Minister of Bombay Government.

"Nishikant's Bride" Presented By Dramatic Club

Hilarious Marathi Comedy At Bombay Theatre

(By "BRAHMAGIRI.")

The Dramatic Club presented for the first time on Friday "Nishikantachi Navri" a new Marathi comedy by Anant Kanekar at the Bombay Theatre. It was received very well by a crowded theatre as was evident from the incessant peals of laughters going up from among the audience every few minutes. The humour of the play wholly lies on the situations, created by the author and not on any mimicry, physical shortcomings or obscene wording. I emphasise this because, this is considered humour by its masters of 'yesterday' screen and stage.

The duration of the whole story covers a period of scarcely nine hours and what transpires during this small period has been condensed by the author in a play which lasts not more than two hours and a half. A young man was asked by his father to leave Bombay for Sindore to view a prospective bride, a bright clever girl. He is accompanied by his friend and traced the house of his would-be father-in-law. It was represented to him that the house known as 'Mayoorashrama' was a hotel. The bridegroom and his friend therefore behave as if they were putting up in an hotel and do not show the courtesy to the father-in-law that was expected of them. Here starts the tangle and gets nicely mixed up until it is solved—much to the delight of the audience and equally so to the embarrassment of every character in the play, but the scheming, wily, playful bride.

The bride is played by Hansa Wadkar who gives a delightful performance. Her friend is played by Kusum Deshpande, who acts with self-confidence, born of experience. The bride's mother is a convincing orthodox mother played by Mrs. Ghaisas. The hero is Madhav Kale who gives a fine performance as Nishikant. The others also give very good support and altogether the actors make a creditable team. Mr. Nandu Khote who has produced the play has succeeded beyond expectation on the scanty material at his disposal. The three songs in the play by Hansa Wadkar are fine, but a little more effort on them will make them more impressive.

Some Of Recent British Films

What Does Their Character Indicate And Imply?

(From A Correspondent)

What did Lenin say about the Cinema? He said it should be and could be the greatest instrument for educating the workers. Lenin said that because he had realized its immense power as a propaganda vehicle as an instrument of education and enlightenment as of course entertainment.

Like Lenin other men also knew it and British Governing class is not an exception. You know of course Mr. Winston Churchill with his own powers of speech and writing with which he has been serving the British conservative party. About a dozen years ago he told Douglas Fairbanks Senior: "The Cinema will enable us to keep India."

Whether Cinema and all other instruments in their armoury will enable the British to keep India in the way they have been doing, is quite another matter. Because there are the Indian National Congress seriously disputing the British claim to keep India and the rising tide of socialism with Jawaharlal Nehru as the chief Indian spokesman of socialism and the world situation, which no one can complacently gloss over.

The British producers of films seem to be doing propaganda in the most surreptitious ways. Some of the pressmen were sham. "The Drum" which is going to be shown at the Excelsior Theatre in the first week of September in Bombay. It was sham under the title "Mutiny in the Mountains" in England, but for Indian consumption it is only "The Drum" which the Mussalmans beat every morning and evening in their mosques. The British do battle—but to establish peace, to quell the Frontier troubles; it is better to let them establish peace and civilise wild tribes than obstruct them in this mission. That is the subtle propaganda behind and throughout this film. Some Pathans have already seen wisdom in this picture as Sabu who plays a Frontier prince has done. Why should others not do likewise?

Same thing could be said of the Shirley Temple picture "Wee Willie Wnikee" at the Sapitol this week, in the same way. There also, Khoda Khan, the Frontier Tribe Chief sees the wisdom of making peace with the British, both sides being taught to see the value of peace through the intervention of the little Colonel's daughter, who is stricken at the loss of life on both sides. But then the author of the story, Rudyard Kipling was a sworn Imperialist and one need not say more about one who believed in the supremacy of the west, i.e., politico-economic imperialism.

Life of "Queen Victoria" shown of late in Bombay for some weeks at the Regal and revived at Broadway was also clever piece of imperialist propaganda. Edward Thompson, one of the authors of India's Oxford History, who has often been in India is now said to be pressed into service by British film-producers. So what might have hitherto been unconscious or unintentional propaganda on behalf of British Empire and its traditions may hereafter be a conscious and deliberate campaign to dupe colonial peoples.

SAGAR'S BIG STEP IN MUSICAL COMEDY

"Gramophone Singer" Will Bring A New Beauty

There is a worthy humility and a sound good common sense in the motto "One step enough for me."

In the very natural struggle for all-round entertainment through film perfection, Sagar Movietone counts among the few studios with the wisdom to say "One step enough for me." The step chosen by Sagar is the one of Musical Comedy. There are, indeed, other steps to take—spectacle, action, for example. Let them wait, says Sagar.

With the forthcoming release of "Gramophone Singer" at the Imperial, Sagar will gain a firm foothold on musical Comedy. It is an engrossing picture, punctuated by inspiring music. Surendra and Bibbo do the singing. Bibbo gives a pretty little dance, too.

"Gramophone Singer" has a sensation in store for the picture-going public. It is the appearance in it, of the new Sagar star, Prabha. She is a beauty, dazzling enough to create a sensation. This is her first picture under the Sagar banner, and there will be evidence enough that Sagar intends building her up.

Bhavnani News

Himalaya-Ki-Beti is scoring success at places wherever it is exhibited. It is now running in the 5th week to crowded audiences at Ahmedabad.

Preparations for Zambo's sequel are progressing. A tiger cub will play a prominent role in the picture.

Muhurt of new picture entitled "Double Cross" was made on 28th of last month. The picture is bound to appeal to the public for its unique treatment of the theme which is powerful and full of tense situations. It is a mystery thriller par excellence. Mr. Nayampally who has made his mark as a villain, plays the role of the villain: and to Usha Rani falls the honour of playing the role of heroine. Ramzan a new find plays the hero handsome and a perfect athlete with Fatty Prasad, David, Gyani, Simeon, Rai Mohan in important roles.

Yangrilla is scheduled to run soon at the Super Cinema. It is a picture of paramount interest. Mr. Bhavnani takes the public across the untrodden snowy regions of the land of Lamas. The land has charms even for Western scholars and savants who are keen to penetrate the veil of mystery which shrouds their esoteric learning, curious customs, the hidden treasures, and their monasteries. Lamas's mystic lore has fascination for all. With Enakshi Rama Rau in a stellar role other artistes are S. L. Puri, Fatty Prasad, David Abraham, A. S. Gyani, Rai Mohan Salu Shariffa, B. Khan and others

"The Street Singer": Shootings on the Bustee Set are finished. People who were present on the Set say that it was a treat to see Saigal and Kanan on the Set. They were so natural that it seemed that Kanan and Saigal were actually living their parts. The "pillow-fight" was not in the scenario, but it appeared so amusing that Dilip Gupta the Cameraman could not resist the temptation to shoot it. Saigal, with cotton all over his face and body was a sight to see!

Pictures From Films Coming And Running

A scene from "Baghban" with Sitara and Bimla Kumari in the Centre.

Les Carrillo and Henry Fonda in "Blockade" at Eros.

A scene from "Wee Willie Winkie" at Capitol, Shirley Temple featuring.

Chief stars of "Gold Is Where You Find It" at Pathe.

Chandrakant with Leela, amidst many of his 1600 co-wives, in "Raja Gopichand" at Royal Opera House.

Vinayak Kale, hero of Dramatic Club's "Nishkantachi Navri" being shown at Bombay Theatre to-day.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc|s)
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
8-0 Recorcs.
TRANSMISSION II
a.m
11-30 Palusker Anniversary Programme.
noon
12-0 Shanker Rao Athavle
p.m
12-10 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan.
1-0 Light Fare.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m
5-30 Babu Rao Gokhale. 5-50 R. G. Joshi. 6-10 Shanker Rao Vyas. 6-30 Rambhau Ashtekar. 7-0 Shanker Rao Vyas. 7-10 Raffoue Ghaznavi. 7-35 B. R. Deodhar. 8-0 Pandit Vishnu Digambar. 8-15 Marathi Keertan. 8-30 Narayan Rao Vyas. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Listeners' letters (talk in Eng.) 9-30 News. 9-45 What Princes have done for sport. By A F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 Who is Victim? 10-20 Vamanrao Padhye of Kolhapur.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s)
a.m
8-0 9-0 & 11-30 Same as in Bombay I
TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4.905 kc/s)
p.m
5-30 Same as in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-30 Same as in Bombay I

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc's)
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
7-0 Mukerjee and his Music Makers. 7-15 Mehfil-i-Sarode. 7-45 Bundu Khan. 8-0 Mehboob Jan, 8-30 For Young Listeners.
TRANSMISSION II
noon
12-0 Dance Hits.
p.m.
1-0 Sunday Pogramme.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
6-0 Chughtai and his Sextet, 6-10 Prem Geets and Duets. 6-30 Radio Discoveries?. 7-0 Mehboob Jan. 7-20 Afzal Husain. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Bundu Khan, 8-20 Readings from Famous Books 8-30 In Lighter Vein. 8-50 Hashmat. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Italian Programme. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
6-0 p.m. Classical Music. 6-25 Sarangi Solo. 6-50 Variety, 7-4 Hashmat. 7-20 Radhabai. 7-30 Mehboob Jan. 7-50 Radhabai. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I, 9-45 Sarangi Solo, 10-15 Hashmat 10-30 Mehboob Jan. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
19.8 metres (15.160 kc|s)
noon
12-0 to 2-0 Programe as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
31.3 metres (9.590 kc|s)
p.m.
6-0 to 7-30 Programe as in Delhi I. 7-30 to 8-0 Programme as in Delhi II. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I, 9-45 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi II.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
V U C 370 metres (810 kc/s)
a.m
8-30 Byathar Byathi. 9-21 Tarapada Chakravarty. 9-51 Gocul Nag. 10-11 Music Lessons. 10-51 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Morning Music
p.m.
12-6 News. 12-11 Sonata in G. Major 6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Samaresn Chowdhury. 7-41 Suprova Ghose. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Zamiruddin Khan. 8-46 Kanaklata Ghose. 9-6 News. 9-21 Teresa Murphy: Soprano. 9-36 Surgery Now and Then. By Lt.-Col. A. C. Macgilchrist. 9-51 Songs from Grand Opera.

Calcutta—II Programme

TRANSMISSON I
31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
Programme as in Calcutta I.
TRANSMISSION II.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
Programme as in Calcutta I.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1.500 kc/s.)
a.m.
9-0 Announcements in Hindustani. 9-5 Choral Song: Hamd 9-20 Lal Mohammad. 9-30 Mehr Bakhsh 9-35 Zeenat Begam. 9-45 Khyber Orchestra 9-55 Naatia Duet.
a.m
10-5 Lala Rukh: Multani Kafi. 10-15 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-25 Zubaida Begam. 10-35 Hamid Parosi. 10-45 Shamshad Begam
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Lal Mohammad. 6-5 Zeenat Begam. 6-30 Bagpipe Shahnai and Dholak. 6-35 Lal Mohammad. 7-0 Zeenat Begam. 7-25 Khyber Orchestra. 7-35 Mehr Baksh. 7-45 Readings from selected books. 8-0 Qawwali. 8-15 Hour with villagers. 9-15 News, Weather Report. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Lal Mohammad 9-55 Zeenat Begam. 10-5 Lala Rukh. 10-15 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-25 Zubaida Begam. 10-35 Hamid Parosi. 10-45 Naatia Geet.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1.086 kc/s)
p.m.
6-30 Idanbai of Gujrat. 6-55 AIR voice Orchestra. 7-5 Mubarak Ali.. 7-30 Self-Government. Talk in Hindustani. 8-0 Ek. Purani Sohbat. Talk in Hindustani by R. S. Shaida. 8-15 Amateur Talent. 9-0 Idanbai. 9-15 News, Weather Report In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Mubarak Ali. 10-0 Idanbai. 10-20 Mubarak Ali. 10-35 Idan bai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
p.m.
6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. 6-40 Savitri Malick. 7-0 Rajjan Saheb. 7-15 Arshe Muneer. 7-30 V. N. Thakar. 7-45 Phophet Mohammad. Talk in Hindustani by R. R. Khanna. 8-0 Ghazals. 8-45 Savitri Mallick. 9-0 V. N. Thakar. 9-15 News, Weather. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. In Memoriam. 9-45 Jai Jagdish Hare. 9-50 Pandit Vishnu Digambar. Talk in Hindustani. 10-5 At feet of the master. 10-45 Vishnu Digambar: Man and musician

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 K. G. Murthy Iyer: Vocalist. 6-25 AIR Carnatic Orchestra. 6-30 Doraippa Bagavathar (Vocalist). 7-30 Musiri Subramanya Iyer: Vocalist. 9-0 Reading from Poetry of Vachel Lindsay and Humbert Wolf. By Peter Donne. 9-15 News, Weather Report. 9-30 Seven days of sport: The Tennis World. By Yuvaraja of Pithapuram. 9-45 Tamil words and catchy tunes. 10-15 Violin Recital.

BOMBAY PROGRAMMES

Peaks Of The Week

SUNDAY (Aug. 21): From 6-30 to 7-35 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian music and other items: Anniversary programme in memory of Pt. Vishnu Digamber; featuring the well-known pupils of the late Panditji. Vernacular talks at 8 p.m. and English talks at 9-45 p.m.: "Pandit Vishnu Digamber" by Pt. Omkarnathji. "India and Sport" by A.F.S. Talyarkhan. European music and other items: Evensong.

MONDAY (Aug. 22): Indian music by Shrimati Narvekar and K. H. Wakankar of Bhor. Vernacular talk at 8 p.m. "Recitations from Modern Poetry" by Y. D. Pendharker. English talk at 9-45 p.m.: "Ignoramaswamy and Solomon." European music and other items: Mario Pagliarin: Pianoforte. Doris Steller: Soprano. Symphony Night (recorded). Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in D Kreisler.

TUESDAY (Aug. 23): From 10 to 11 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian music and other items: Panditrao Nagarkar. Yusuf Effendi. Madhavsing Mridangachari. Vernacular talk at 8 p.m. "The Fortnight's Events" by Kapila Khandwalla and English talk at 9-45 p.m. "Indian Films" by Sir Richard Temple. European programme and other items: Dance music, Teddy Weatherford and his band.

WEDNESDAY (Aug. 24): Indian music, Suresh Babu and Zohra Khatoon. Vernacular talk, 8 p.m. "Kavi Narmad" by the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia and English at 9-45 p.m. "What is Wrong with these?" by V. K. R. V. Rao. European music and items: Egidio Verga: Cello. Accompanied by Walter Kaufman: Piano. The Art Players.

THURSDAY (Aug. 25): From 10 to 11 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian on medium wave. Indian music by Gangubai of Hubli. Talks: Vernacular, 8 p.m. "Sa—re—Ga" a music lesson, by B. R. Deodhar. English, 9-45 p.m. "Contract Bridge" by C. S. DeAndradoo. European music Chamber music.

FRIDAY (Aug. 26): Indian music by Vasant Amrit, Allabandi Jaipurwalli. Talk in English, 9-45, "To-night in Bombay." European music: Erwin Klein and his Viennese Orchestra. Elli Millett: Pianoforte.

SATURDAY (Aug. 27): Indian music by Amirbai Karnataki and V.A. Kagalkar. Talks: Vernacular, 8 p.m. "From the Library Chair" by V. H. Kulkarni. English, 9-45 p.m. "Tales from the Bazar" by Babaji. European music: Piano duets by Alde Siqueira and Mena Silas.

Madras—II Programme

60.0 metres (4,950 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For villager (Telugu). 6-30 For villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Eevening with Wagner. 10-0 Reginald Foort.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s) GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s).
p.m.
7-30 Reginald King and His Orchestra. 8-0 Astrophel. 8-30 Music for two Pianofortes . 9-0 Kari Caylus Players. 9-15 Weekly News letter and Sport Summary. 9-40 Bells, and an Empire Service.
p.m.
10-50 to 11-45 Arabic Programme. GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s).

BHONSALA MILITARY SCHOOL, NASIK

Kshatriya Upakarma Ceremony

The Upakarma Ceremony of the Bhonsala Military School was performed on Thursday the 11th instant

On the occasion, Dr. Moonje was the host taking the lead in performance of the rites. To his right was seated Principal Kayande and to his left Subhedar Major Captain Jadhav, the commanding officer, all the staff and the students participated in the Upakarma Ceremony most enthusiastically and the function was a singular success. The whole ceremony was carried out in perfect Military discipline on the part of the boys in the spacious Annapurna dining hall built in memory of Bhamashah the Minister of Rana Pratap of sacred memory

The last part of the ceremony was that Shrimant Dr. Kurtakoti (Jagat-guru Shankaracharya) was to confer his blessings on the Ramdandees of this school. but as the Shankaracharya owing to his monsoon vow could not cross over the river and come to the school therefore the Ramdandees in the evening were taken over to his Math in full Military uniform.

Dr. Kurtakoti delivered a very inspiring speech conferring his hearty blessings on all the Ramdandees who were standing in Military formation. The gist of his speech was that India should be of Hindus and Hindus alone, as this country is known from time immemorial as Hindusthan, i.e., the land of the Hindus and hence it should remain ever so in the future and should not become Muslim-sthan or Christiansthan. With this end in view all the Hindu youths should keep the ideal of making themselves physically and mentally strong and skilled in fight and gird up their loins to face any misfortune that may be-fall them. Dr. Kurtakoti proceeded to say that such a training is given in the Bhonsala Military School and they must make the best of this training and must develop pride for this institution, as they have natural pride for their parents, and must have a deep regard for it—their Alma mater, which tried to make men of them.

Shankaracharya blessed all the Ramdandees and the function came to a happy close.

BENGALI-BIHARI CONTROVERSY

Hearing Of Representation Begins To-day Before Rajen Babu

WARDHA, Aug. 20.

Mr. Mathura Prasad, a Bihar Congress leader, and Mr. Mohomed Yunus, arrived here this afternoon. Mr. P. R. Das, representing the Bengal Association in Bihar, with Barrister S. N. Datta, Rai Bahadur Amarnath Chatterji, Mr. Saitish Chandra Sinha, M.L.C., and Mr. Jagdishchandra Sinha, arrived by Calcutta Mail.

The Bihar Government's Representative and Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Krishna Vallabha Sahai are arriving to-morrow morning, for explaining the Ministerial view, in the matter of the Bengali-Bihari Controversy.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrives here to-morrow morning by Grand Trunk Exress, when he will hear the representatives.

The Bengali-Bihari controversy has been referred to him by the Working-Committee.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrives here on Monday morning, from Madras.—A.P.

England's Big Score In Fifth Test

Australian Bowlers Mastered At Oval

Hutton (Not Out 160) & Leyland (Not Out 156) In Record Second Wicket Stand

ENGLAND (1st INNINGS) ..... 347 FOR 1 WICKET AT CLOSE

The Teams

England:	Australia
HAMMOND (Captain);	BRADMAN (Captain);
EDRICH,	McCABE,
HUTTON,	BADCOCK,
PAYNTER,	BARNES,
LEYLAND,	BARNETT,
HARDSTAFF,	BROWN,
COMPTON,	FINGLETON,
WOOD,	FLEETWOOD-SMITH,
VERITY,	HASSETT,
FARNES,	O'REILLY,
BOWES.	WAITE.
FAGG (12th man.	WHITE (12th man).

ENGLAND MADE A GRAND START IN THE FIFTH AND LAST TEST MATCH AGAINST AUSTRALIA, AT THE OVAL, WHEN AT THE CLOSE OF PLAY ON SATURDAY, THEY HAD MADE 347 FOR THE LOSS OF ONE WICKET.

Hutton and Leyland, both of whom remained unbeaten, broke the record for the second wicket stand against Australia of 188 runs in 1932-'33, by Sutcliffe and Hammond. The Yorkshire batsmen batted doggedly against good length maintained by the Australian bowlers and fine fielding. Playing in mostly the batsmen mastered the bowlers who had a heart-breaking task on a lifeless wicket.

McCORMICK MISSED SADLY.

Australia sadly missed McCormick, who was absent due to neuritis on the shoulder. O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith did most of the bowling, but except for the former's occasional turning of the ball, the batsmen were not troubled.

LEYLAND'S SUPERB INNINGS (NOT-OUT 156) MARKED HIS GRAND RETURN TO INTERNATIONAL CRICKET; WHILE HUTTON (NOT-OUT 160) PLAYED A STERLING INNINGS HITTING ALL ROUND THE WICKET AND DRIVING BEAUTIFULLY.

In addition to this, Hutton's graceful cutting, glides to leg and ideal temperament all revealed him as, perhaps, destined to fill the shoes of his famous County tutor, Sutcliffe, as England's opening batsman for years to come.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The weather was brilliantly sunny and a fresh breeze was blowing at the Oval just before the commencement of play.

McCormick is suffering from neuritis.

England won the toss and elected to bat

MCCORMICK ABSENT

Wood would be 40 next Thursday.

McCormick's absence, on account of neuritis on the shoulder caused a sensation though with Wright out, this has evened up the comparative bowling strength.

ACCURATE BOWLING

Crowd numbered 20,000. The wicket was easy the ball coming through slowly.

Waite and McCabe were in charge of the Australian attack and were exceedingly accurate conceding only 7 runs in the first 5 overs.

ENGLAND FIRST INNINGS

England opened through Edrich and Hutton and scored 20 in 30 minutes.

O'Reilly, then, replaced Waite and Fleetwood-Smith took McCabe's place at 26. O'Reilly's first ball was given as a no-ball, while the fourth was a longhop which Hutton sent to the leg boundary. Edrich ran 3 from a hit to mid-off off Fleetwood-Smith but, in the next over was out leg before wicket to a top-spinner from O'Reilly for 12 29|1|12).

O'REILLY'S 100TH WICKET

This is O'Reilly's 100th wicket against England in the Tests. He is the first man to take 20 or more wickets 4 times in England-Australia series.

Hutton and Leyland were batting with 23 and 2 respectively with the total at 38 for 1 wicket.

Batsmen had to be patient against O'Reilly's variation of face and flight. 40 of the innings was reached when play had lasted for one hour. Fleetwood-Smith also required watching.

HUTTON'S FAULTLESS INNINGS

Hutton who played faultless and confident innings sent O'Reilly to the off-boundary to send up 50 of the innings, when it had lasted for 76 minutes.

Leyland took half hour, to reach double figures and then was nearly run out by Bradman's return but the bowler split only a second late. It was a very risky run. When O'Reilly went off his figures were 9 overs; 19 runs and 1 wicket. Leyland was, again almost run out by a brilliant throw by Badcock from mid-on, hitting the stumps. The score was 64 and play had lasted for an hour and a half.

Fleetwood-Smith made an unsuccessful appeal for leg before wicket against Leyland, who had twice sent him to the on-boundary in the same over. Then Leyland luckily edged Fleetwood-Smith to save his middle and leg stumps.

O'Reilly returned 17 minutes before lunch interval but failed to lure the batsmen from safety tactics.

The partnership between Hutton and Leyland had lasted for 73 minutes and yielded 60 runs at lunch.

The attendance increased to 25,000 on resumption after lunch O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith were in charge of the Australian bowling.

Hutton should have been stumped off Fleetwod-Smith's second ball when he was a yard outside but Barnett fumbled Leyland sent Fleetwood-Smith to the off-boundary to send up 100 of the innings, when it had lasted for 127 minutes.

LEYLAND'S 50

Driving magnificently Leyland sent Fleetwood-Smith to the boundary again to reach his 50 when he had batted for 93 minutes. In the next over Hutton latecut McCabe and reached his individual 50. He had then batted for 145 minutes.

Hutton-Leyland partnership added 100 runs in 165 minutes. Hutton became more aggressive and was batting with 62 with the total at 139, when Leyland was batting with 59.

The crowd increased to 30,000 in the afternoon. The Australian's limited attack did not seem to trouble the batsmen though very good length maintained by the bowlers, supported by fine fielding, confined the scoring to singles periodically. 150 of the innings was reached in 175 minutes.

HUTTON'S GRAND INNINGS

Hutton was playing a grand innings hitting all round the wicket. He reached his individual 100 in 125 minutes, when he had hit 11 fours.

200 UP

200 of the innings was reached in 225 minutes.

NEW RECORD

The new ball was taken at this stage but both McCabe and Waite who tried to exploit it, were unsuccessful in preventing the creation of a new English second wicket record against Australia beating 188 made by Sutcliffe and Hammond at Sydney in 1932|33. Leyland was dour in approaching his 100, which he reached by sending Fleetwood-Smith to the off-boundary.

At tea Leyland had added 4 more runs with the total at 285 while Hutton was batting with 111.

Leyland had, at this stage, hit 10 fours.

BATSMEN'S GREAT DISPLAY

The batsmen were giving a great display of typical Yorkshire dourness. Leyland made a grand return to International cricket and was outstanding with his classic stroking and strong defence. Hutton, also, proved that he was suffering from no ill effects from his recent finger injury. Beautiful drives were a feature of his innings. Though both gave chances of stumping, they completely mastered the bowlers who had a heart-breaking task on a lifeless wicket. but O'Reilly presented the only danger, occasionally turning the ball

A short shower during tea time did not cause any delay in the resumption. With the ball losing its shine, Bradman put his faith completely in O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith. Leyland's wicket was hit by a no ball from O'Reilly, whom he hit to the boundary in the same over. Thereafter both batsmen settled down to a task of playing in again.

Hutton was batting with 118 and Leyland with 120, when the total was 266 for 1 wicket

CLOSING SCORE

At the close of play, England had made 347 for the loss of 1 wicket, Hutton and Leyland being together with 160 and 156 respectively.

Scores:—

ENGLAND: (1ST INNINGS).

Edrich, l.b.w., b O'Reilly	12
Hutton (batting)	160
Leyland (batting)	156
Extras	19
Total (for 1 wicket)	347

—Reuter's Special.

Nichols Invited

LONDON, Aug 19.

Nichols the Essex fast bowler has been invited at the Oval as a "precautionary measure."

Decision about Peter Smith been deferred till the morning weather is known.—Reuter

CHINA WILL WIN

HANKOW. (By Mail.)

Confidence that China would ultimately emerge victorious from the present war against Japan was expressed by Chou En-lai, Communist Leader and right-hand man of Chu Teh, known as the "Little Napoleon" of the Communist 8th Route Army, in an interview here.

He thought that it might take China three years or more to defeat Japan.

If continued that long, he added, the struggle might produce a political revolution in Japan.

"The question of land distribution and co-operation between Kuomintang and Communists for social reforms," Chou asserted, "is of no immediate importance. The war comes first. Without winning it, China cannot improve her own lot."

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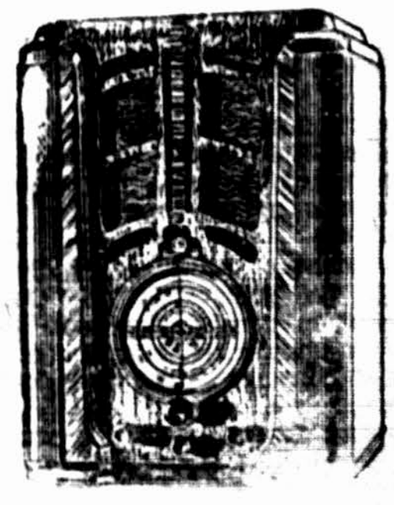

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The Young Goans F. C. holders of the Nadkarni Cup successively for two years, and Champions of the Indian Football League this year, who gave the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Trimulgherry a close fight in All-India Rovers Cup on Thursday evening and went down by a solitary goal in the 50th minute.

WHY PRESENT ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR?

Speaker Mavlankar Explains Standing Order

Draft Rules In Bombay Assembly: Premier's Assurance To Opposition

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA: August 20.

AT THE RATE AT WHICH WE ARE PROCEEDING WITH THE DRAFT RULES, I THINK, WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ADJOURN TILL THE END OF THE YEAR, observed Mr. Kher, dealing with the Draft Rules in the Assembly to-day.

FOR 141 DRAFT RULES THERE ARE NO LESS THAN 300 AMENDMENTS.

The business of the present session was started with the consideration of Draft Rules and till now only 12 Draft Rules and 30 amendments have been disposed off.

Mr. Kher appealed to the House to expedite the disposal of Rules as otherwise the House would have to sit till the end of the year.

Further discussions of Draft Rules of Procedure was resumed in Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning with Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker, in the Chair.

At the outset the Speaker referred to the sad and untimely death of Khan Saheb Haji Ahemad Kutchi, a member of the House and President of Karad Municipality. The Speaker proposed to send a message of condolence on behalf of the House to members of the bereaved family.

Mr. B. G Kher, Prime Minister, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Sir D. B. Cooper, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, B. G. Gaikwad, D. W. Raut and S. L. Karandikar associated themselves with Speaker's expressions. The House stood for a few minutes in memory of the departed.

When House adjourned on Thursday Rule eleven referring to allotment of time for private business was being discussed and the House had before it the amendment of Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi to the effect that the Government in consultation with the Speaker should fix days for non-official business instead doing it themselves.

To-day B. G. Kher informed the House that Government were prepared to concede to the demands of the Opposition in matter of giving enough time for private business. In past the practice had been to give more days for non-official business during Poona session. He was in favour giving accumulated days for private business instead of one day every week which would mean no business would be completed. He felt that the provision of two days for every 14 days of Government business should meet the needs of the opposition. This was certainly a great advance from what was being done in the past. Of course nothing would prevent Government allotting more days for private business.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi said that from the Prime Minister's speech it was apparent that the demand of the opposition had been met and he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. A. V. Chitre who had several amendments did not move them in view of the expression by the Prime Minister.

The Speaker, however, asked him to move his last amendment as that would facilitate Government amendment being moved to his amendment.

Mr. A. V. Chitre moved that at least one day in every fortnight should be allotted for private business.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala moved an amendment to the effect that such days as would be required to complete half of private members business should be allotted to each session.

Mr. D. W. Raut moved another amendment to that effect that one fifth of the days allotted to Government business should be given for non-official business.

Mr. G. K Phadke's amendment was almost similar as the Prime Minister's suggestion.

Mr. B. M. Gupte the Parliamentary Secretary, moved on behalf of the Government the following amendment to Mr. Chitre's amendment "Provided that not less than two days are allotted for every 14 days of the Government business transacted"

Mr. B. G. Gaikwad moved another amendment to Mr. Chitre's amendment to the effect that three days at least should be allotted in every 14 days.

After the members in support of the amendments had spoken Dr. M. D. Gilder reminded the House that many at present on Government benches had been in past on opposition benches and fully realised the needs of opposition. The amendment proposed by the Government was such that he did not remember any such provision being made or such number of days being allotted in past. Past experience had shown that enough interest was not shown by the members on non-official days. Whether it was official business or non-official business the Government was always prepared to legislate on matters of supreme importance.

As regards the allegation that the Government members had army of helpers in the Secretariat Dr. Gilder assured the members that those helpers would be available to the members of the opposition also.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale was in favour of seven days in month being allotted for non-official business. He urged that a session itself not lasting for more than 14 days should be allotted for non-official business.

Mr. A. L. Karandiker thought that Mr. B. M. Gupte's amendment was reasonable. He, however, wanted the Government to consider whether it is possible for them to accept Mr. B. G. Gaikwad's amendment which wanted that three days in a fortnight's business should be allotted to non-official work. In case they were not prepared he asked the opposition not to fight for it.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala while paying compliments to the Prime Minister and other Ministers for consideration they had shown to the opposition both in the Select Committee and on floor of the House found fault with Government's angle of vision in allotting certain number of days for non-official business and taking as many days as possible for Government business.

Mr. B. G. Kher replying stated that Mr. Chitale's suggestion for having continuous number of days for non-official business would result in non-official business being deferred till the fag-end of the session because the number depended on the progress of the Government business.

In the previous sessions he was told that the position was that non-official members themselves asked for doing away with non-official business days as they came in fag-end. It was not true that Government were not interested in non-official business. On the contrary non-official business was more carefully scrutinised than official business. Anything brought forward from the opposition if it was for the good of the country would certainly be adopted by Government and given careful consideration as otherwise the position of the Government would be in danger. He said that the Government would take into count the feelings of the opposition in question and give as many number of days as possible though the minimum to be allotted had been fixed.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Messrs. A. V. Chitre, Ali Bahadur Khan and Phadke withdrew their amendments. All other amendments were thrown out and Mr. B. M. Gupte's amendment was carried without division.

DEBATE OVER ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR

The House then proceeded to discuss the order of business to be transacted on non-official days. According to draft rules, the first place was taken by bills, second by motions for presenting an address to the Governor and two other kinds of motions, ending with resolutions.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved an amendment with a view to place the address to the Governor last in the order of precedence. He said that it was surprising that the Congress Government should give such an importance to motions of Address to the Governor.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala speaking next thought that there was some misunderstanding about the term "address to the Governor", but he went on to say that it meant only a proposition to be placed before the House for debate, whether an address should be presented to the Governor.

These two interpretations of the phrase caused laughter among members of the House and the Government officials in their separate seats.

Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker, intervened and quoted the Standing Order which clearly said that address to the Governor meant communications from the Assembly to the Governor through the Speaker.

The rule as drafted was passed.

The House adjourned till 11-30 a.m. on Monday.

Bombay Council Session

The Governor of Bombay has summoned the Bombay Legislative Council to meet at the Council Hall, Poona, at 2 p.m on Monday, the 19th September.

Dt. Board Chairman Removed From Office

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: August 20.

A Notification published in the Government Gazette shows that Mr. Inayat Ali Khan has been removed from the office of the Chairman of Muzaffarnagar District Board by the Government on the ground of habitual failure to perform his duty. He is alleged to have abused his position as Chairman of the Board.

Real Trial Of Strength Still Ahead

"Federation Will Disclose Tactics Of Some Congressmen," Says Dr. Khare

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Premier of the C.P. in the course of a statement to the Press, on the recent speech of President Bose, at Calcutta, justifying the action taken by the Working Committee, against himself, refutes the suggestion that, in dealing with his case, there was any trial of strength between the Congress and the British Government. He, however, hopes that Mr. Bose will yet be able to see through the tactics of some Congressmen in connection with the real trial of strength that awaits the Congress in dealing with the British Government, over the inauguration of Federation.

Dr. Khare observes: "In doing away with me, the Working Committee had to trample under their feet, the principle of democracy and joint responsibility, as was admitted by Acharya Kripalani in his latest statement.

"SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION"

"The public agitation and the adverse criticism of the Working Committee have had its sobering effect. Mr Bose's significant admission 'We might not have meted full justice to Dr. Khare' explains the position correctly.

"I was willing for a clean sweep, and was prepared to pay the extreme penalty provided the Mahakoshal Ministers, who had brought disgrace to the Congress by refusing to hand over their resignations to me, when demanded were similarly treated by the Working Committee.

"I fail to realise how by reconstituting the Congress Cabinet, through the substitution of X for Y, from amongst Congress M.L.A.s, my action could lead to any division in Congress ranks. I further fail to see where was the trial of strength with the British Government in dealing with me. If the Working Committee honestly felt that the Governor was guilty of anything, as they want the world to believe, they should have created a crisis till such Governor was recalled.

"This device of diverting public sympathy for the injustice done to me, cannot hold water. However, the real trial of strength is ahead of us, in connection with the inauguration of Federation in India, and I hope that Mr. Bose will yet be able to see through the game of some high-placed Congressmen".—United Press.

Sugar Industry Must Be Nationalised

U. P. PREMIER ASSURES GOVT. SUPPORT AND CO-OPERATION

LUCKNOW, Aug. 20.

Inaugurating the 6th annual general meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association at Baradari Hall this morning the Hon. Pandit Govid Ballabh Pant said that he wanted the sugar industry to be national industry but not to make sugar magnates profiteering machines.

Adverting to Government's interference last year Pandit Pant said that Government had adhered to the principle of non-interference in respect of the industry but there is limit to everything. Panic prevailed everywhere. The future was dark. Even prominent businessmen looked askance at Government's measure but their action was justified, confidence was restored and all misapprehension regarding Government's measure dispelled.

He hoped that the Indian sugar industry would become an international one.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT

Referring to the non-publication of the Tariff Board's report he wished there was nothing against the interests of this industry. But if there was anything he assured they could depend upon the Provincial Government's support. He pleaded for co-operation between the industry and Government.

Concluding the Premier made a moving appeal for a liberal contribution towards the relief of the flood-affected areas of this province.

Mr. D. R. Narang who presided over the meeting, pleaded, in the course of his speech, for the publication of the Tariff Board's report and trusted that various commercial organisations in the country and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry would agitate for a reversal of this policy which had the effect of presenting the industry concerned with 'fait accompli' without giving it any opportunity to influence Government's action.

Thereafter Haji Sir Abdulla Haroon was elected President and Messrs. J. Aitken and D. Khaiten, Vice-President for the year 1938-39.

A resolution recommending the Committee to take steps to extend invitation to the International Society of Sugar Technologists Association to hold its seventh session in India in 1943, was passed.

POWER ALCOHOL

By another resolution the meeting appreciated the action of the U.P. and Bihar Governments in appointing a joint enquiry committee to investigate the question of manufacture of power alcohol from molasses and urged them to press the Central Government to adopt suitable measures at an early date put the recommendations of the Power Alcohol Committee into effect.

The meeting drew the attention of the Government of India to the scheme successfully adopted by the Provincial Governments of U. P. and Bihar for licensing sugar factories in order to regulate the production of sugar and reiterated its previous requests to them to adopt suitable measures for extending the system throughout India including the Indian States.—United Press.

UNIQUE SERVICES TO J. J. HOSPITAL & G. M. COLLEGE

Glowing Tributes Paid To Lt.-Col. S. S. Vajifdar, On Eve Of Retirement

Glowing tributes to the unique services rendered by Lt.-Col. S. S Vajifdar, I.M.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) J.P. to the J. J Hospital and the Grant Medical College as the Senior Physician and Professor of Medicine, respectively, for over a decade, and the loving care and attention devoted to the Parsi Ward of the said hospital, were paid on the eve of his retirement, by a large number of friends and admirers, at the Allbless Baug, on Thursday evening in the presence of a representative gathering, including a large number of members of the medical profession and the elite of the Parsi community, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart.

Sir Jamsetji referred to the unique honour achieved by Lt.-Col. Vajifdar in discharging the duties of the high posts in the J. J. Hospital and the G. M. College, and said that Parsi patients, who were loth to take advantage of the Ward assigned to them, soon began to avail themselves of the many facilities which were provided through the instrumentality of the honoured guest of the evening. He raised a fund to provide the necessary materials for the patients, such as costly medicines, injections, wholesome food &c.; and won the hearts of patients by his loving care, gentleness, and amiableness—all the good qualities which were essential for a successful doctor and physician. The presence of a large number of doctors that evening bore witness to his popularity even among his confreres.

ADDRESS PRESENTED

The President then read out an address, encased in a silver casket, in the course of which mention was made to the sterling qualities of head and heart of Mr. Vajifdar both as physician and Professor enjoying the highest posts in the two institutions, wherein he brought about many important reforms, bringing into full play tact and organising ability,—which would for ever remain a beacon light for those who were in charge of administrations of city's other hospitals. Hope was expressed that after his sojourn to Europe Dr. Vajifdar would return to India hale and hearty, to continue his good work of relieving the miseries of human pain. In his memorable career as an ornament to the noble profession Dr. Vajifdar had belied the proverb "the purse of the patient frequently protracts his cure."

Hon. Mr. Justice Nusserwanji Engineer recalled the brilliant medical career of Dr. Vajifdar his being in charge of a military hospital with 1,000 beds in German East Africa, as its Second-in-Command, in spite of the 'colour' prejudice then prevalent, the part he played for 12 years, since 1926 in the J. J. Hospital—in the various buildings for hospitals erected in the compound of the hospital, and their equipment—such as, the Byramji Jijibhoy Hospital for Children Ellapa Balaram Hospital, Sir D. Sassoon Hospital, Sir C. Ibrahim Dental College and Hospital &c.

PLACE P. G. H. IN HIS CHARGE

Sir Jehangir Bomon-Behram said the Parsis required not one Vajifdar but many more. He hoped other Parsi doctors would emulate his example. Without any additional burden on the Government budget, he had with the help of the fund he had raised provided wholesome food to patients. He then made a suggestion which was acclaimed by the gathering to the effect that if the Parsi General Hospital was placed in his charge he would run it as efficiently and ably as he did the Parsi Ward of the J. J. Hospital.

Mrs. Dina D. N. D. Khandalawala, Dasturji Kekhashru M. Kutar then addressed the gathering.

TURNED DOWN OFFERS OF Rs. 7 1/2 LAKHS

Dr. Vajifdar then went in detail regarding the J. J. Hospital which was founded 95 years ago —in 1843—and, incidentally, also traced the history of the Parsi Ward, the financial help given by the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat, and of various communal Trust funds. He then made a startling statement that he had discountenanced several offers, made by persons to the tune of seven and half lakhs of rupees, towards improvement and extensions of the Parsi Ward. He informed one of the would-be donors with his offer of two lakhs that the community did not need three hospitals in the city. Another friend with his estates worth Rs. 475,000 pressed him to accept it. He declined it but advised him to give it to another hospital. This he was sorry to learn he refused to do. Concluding, Dr. Vajifdar prayed to see the two big Parsi hospitals unite, so that under one management, with the help of one big fund it would be placed on a sounder basis.

A dinner was held late in the evening, under the presidency of Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman, who narrated some pleasant reminiscences during a career of 91 years —dwelling on the struggles a medico had to undergo before he succeeded in his line.

There was a happy end to a bright evening entertainment when Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy treated the audience with crisp jests about the part played by the veteran nonagenarian, Dr. Temulji and also the honoured guest of the evening.

The audience was then regaled with choice music.

WOMAN'S FATAL FALL

The occasional and intermittent shower that fell on Saturday, was responsible for the death of a woman in the Pydhowni section.

It is stated that Girjabai residing at Kapadwala Building in Chukla Cross Lane, had spread a carpet to dry on the roof. About noon there was a slight show, and she went up to take the carpet off. But the rain had made the roof slippery and she slipped, and fell down into the adjoining gully. She died before she could be taken to hospital.

SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT?

Man Killed On Rails Between Matunga And Dadar

A spot between Matunga and Dadar Stations on the B. B. & C. I. Rly., was the scene of a ghastly tragedy at about 6-15 p.m. on Saturday. It is said that while the Up-fast train which leaves Bandra at 6-10 p.m. was approaching a man was seen walking by the side of the railway line. He is reported suddenly to have thrust his body between the wheels of running train. The victim's head was severed from his body, and it was thrown at a distance. A crowd gathered on the spot. Many believe it is a case of suicide, though none can definitely say it may be a case of sheer ac-

Demand For Securities From Lahore Daily

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

The Associated Press understands that orders have been passed by the Punjab Government demanding two securities of Rs. 3,000 each from the "Akali Patrika," a Gurmukhi daily of Lahore and the Akali press where the paper is published.

It will be recalled that the securities of Rs. 800 each, deposited by the paper and the press were recently forfeited for the publication of four objectionable articles relating to the Kisan Satyagraha in Amritsar.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN

Sharp Improvement In Linseed

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Owing to the scarcity of contracts, complaints of weevil and the improvement in securities, the New York Cotton displayed better feeling to-day. Trade buying influenced by the strength of stocks gave some impetus, but the gain was lost on considerable selling pressure towards the close.

LINSEED.

Linseed opened steady with September at Rs. 7-5. The market derived considerable strength from Buenos Aires. Prices sharply improved on good buying orders and covering demand but the rise attracted some selling.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	8.30
To-day's opening	8.30
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	8.28
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	4.60
To-day's opening	4.62
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.60
Difference	Nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 143-8
April May 1939	Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 20.

The New York cotton was moderately active on the scarcity of contracts and complaints of weevil creating better feeling. Further strength was derived from improved securities.

The trading in October commenced at 8.30 i.e. unchanged. Prices advanced slightly on trade buying while later the market gained further ground on renewed buying, influenced by strength of Stocks. Towards the close, prices fell sharply on considerable selling pressure and hedging with October finally closing at 8.28.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug. 20.

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 157-8 and then it advanced to Rs. 157-12. Later, after declining to Rs. 157-2 closed at Rs. 157-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 20.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.248.23) 8.31/8.30
December (8.29/8.29) 8.39/8.38
January (8.28/8.28) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

American October (4.61) 4.60
American January (4.70) 4.69
Egyptian November (6.65) 6.69
Egyptian January (6.85) 6.89

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 20.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-7) 2-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (£19 1/4 value) £19 3/8 sellers.
Dunlop August (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
Lightning August (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata (£11 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	4.88 1/16
To-day's opening	4.88
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.87 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	4.87.90
To-day's opening	4.88.18
To-day's closing	4.87.96

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	178.78
To-day's opening	178.78
To-day's closing	178.78

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 20.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.88.18 and then fell to 4.88.15 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 178.78 and thereafter improved to 178.76 on better enquiry.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.326) 13.326
New York on Bombay (36.39) 36.41
Berlin on Bombay (0.90 7/8) 0.90 7/8
London on Milan (92.72) 92.75
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 0-8 3/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-2-6 1/2) £7-2-5 1/2
Silver (19 3/8d.) 19 5/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators sold. Small Indian buying. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 20.

Spot	(19 3/8d.) 19 5/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 1/4d) 19 3/16d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 20.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-6 1/2) £7-2-5 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October 63 1/8 and December 61 3/4. The market was moderately active on scattered buying influenced by better American cables.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 20.

U S Common New Stock (dol 57 7/8) dol 59 3/8
General Motors (dol 46 3/4) dol 48 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 5/8) dol 34 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 199 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 20.

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Aug. 20.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at October 63 5/8.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 20.

SILVER

Silver ready	51	0	0
Silver Bhadarva	50	15	0
Silver Asho	50	13	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	15	9
Gold Bhadarva	35	15	6
Gold Asho	35	15	3
Sovereign	23	7	0

WHEAT

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Wheat September	4	0	9
Wheat January	4	3	0
Wheat May	3	3	3
Linseed September	7	4	6
Linseed May	4	13	9

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs 99 at 2 p.m.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Gold worth Rs. 20,44,102 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, August 20.

The s.s. "Takliwa" carried two consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 12,622 and Rs. 3,787 respectively for Mombasa. One more consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 936 was shipped by the s.s. "Rawalpindi" for London.

Three consignments of gold sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 14,63,769 were shipped by the s.s. "Rawalpindi" for London, while another consignment of sovereigns worth Rs. 5,62,988 was scheduled for New York, optional Parts or Amsterdam by the same steamer.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3.19,17,01,387.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Wheat	2,448 cwts.
Linseed	1,588 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	34 cwts.
Gingellyseed	44 cwts.
Poppyseed	197 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,385 cwts.
Rice	2,436 cwts.
Myrabollams	470 cwts.
Cottonseed	110 cwts.
Mowraseed	19 cwts.
Gram	925 cwts.
Joowar	1,980 cwts.
Barley	55 cwts.
Bajree	672 cwts.
Indian Sugar	998 cwts.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 19

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent		81
3 1/2 per cent	94	1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103	1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107	3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55		113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68		117
5 per cent 1942/47		110
3 per cent 1949/52	99	1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75	1/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102	3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113	3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	46/10	1/2

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug 19

Linseed oil London per cwt naked Sept sellers 21/7 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Oct Dec sellers 21/7 1/2

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Keen Demand For Loans

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

On the money market despite the Stock Exchange quiet ude a keen demand was again witnessed for loans against bonds and 7/8 per cent was often paid especially in the earlier part of the week.

The increased competition for Treasury Bills prevented market operators from obtaining anything over 32 per cent of their applications, which only showed slight improvement on last weeks poor supply.

Wall Street closed steady.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
August	102	0	0
October	102	0	0
December	103	0	0
Yarn. No. 10 1/2s.—			
August	112	0	0
October	113	0	0
December	114	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
August	152	0	0
October	153	0	0
December	154	0	0

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug. 20.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	14	10	9
Punjab January	12	14	3
Desi American January	17	9	9
Tone steady.			
Wheat September	20	19	0
Wheat October	20	13	9
Tone steady.			
Gram September	24	14	9
Gram October	25	0	0
Gram Toria September	34	14	0
Toria November	35	5	9
Cottonseed September	16	1	9
Cottonseed January	15	14	0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Jutes Rule Fairly Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

In the Calcutta Share Market, jutes ruled fairly steady after holidays, but business remained as usual very small.

Coals revealed no fresh feature.

In teas, only limited business was put through at steady rates.

In miscellaneous section, Indian iron kept steady at their last levels, while steel corpoation, both ordinary and preference, were in keen request at gradually hardening rates.

Other industrials kept more or less unaltered.

Government securities were steady.

Following are closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 99/1 four per cent loan 1960/70 113/1 small lot, five per cent loan 1945/55 117/12 small lot, five per cent loan 1939/44 103/1 small lot.

Banks:—Central 32/2 c div, Reserve 117.

Coals:—Burrakur 13/13, Hurriladih 16/3, Mundulpore 10/4, West Jamuria 52/4.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 294 small lot, Auckland 155 small lot, Bally pref 130 small lot, Kanknarrah 335 small lot, Lansdowne 117, Orient 140

Minings:—Burma corpn 6/7, Consolidated tin 5/8, Indian copper 2/6, Rhodesia copper 1/10, Dalmia cement ord 10/2 small lot do defd 3/5 do pref 89 small odd lot.

Miscellaneous:—Frankrooss 4/10, Bengal telephone pref 14/6, Benares elec 13/8 Ct Patna elec 15/4, Braithwaite and Co. 6/8 Ct Burn and Co. six per cent pref 112 (Repeat) Burn and Co 6 per cent pref 122 Indian Galvanizing 20/12, Indian iron 31/14, Indiar Malleable Casting defd 2/3 steel corn ord 8/2 do pref 85, Dunlop rubber ord 16/6 small lot, Indian cables 12, Indian rubber manfg. 20, ex rights ex div, Rohtas industries pref 131, Indo-Burma petroleum pref 123. Orient paper 7, Calcutta landing and shipping 19/4, Sugars Balrampore 11, Buland 13/4, Cawnpore 20/4, Champaran 15/4, Ramnugger cane and sugar 8/8, Raza 12/8, Shreekrishna Gyanoday 13/4

Teas:—East-Indian 8/4, Eastern Cachar 9/8, Ethelbari 8/8, Hansqua 10, Rutema 8/10.

Debentures:—Five and one quarter per cent 1938/50. Rohtas industries 100/12 seven per cent 1938/43. Shreeradha Krishna sugar 100/8.—A. P.

STERLING PURCHASES.

A press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, states.

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 19th August 1938.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 20

Following a small rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 158 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs 157/12 on scattered selling. Later on there was some local covering and prices improved to Rs. 158/4 but again reacted to Rs. 158 where the market steadied with a small business.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but it opened 2 points higher and later on was quoted 1 point down which induced some selling in the local market. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	Rs.	142	10 0
Broach A/M 1939		157	10 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J 1939		140	2 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J 1939		118	4 0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 19

GIZA—	
Spot	7.40+6
October	6.66+8
November	6.66+8
January	6.87+9
March	6.93+9
May	6.93+9
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.04+2
October	5.84+5
November	5.84+5
January	5.84+5
March	5.86+5
May	5.88+5
July	5.91+5

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 17th August	5,404
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,527,210
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,113,558
Decrease	586,348

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 19

SAKELS—	
November	13.60+25
January	13.71+24
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.93+2
October	10.27+13
December	10.30+12
GIZA—	
November	12.88+22
January	12.87+21

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 20

On Friday London gold prices advanced one penny at £7-2-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 11 points down at 178.78. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.88 1/16. London Silver prices declined 1/16d to 19 3/8d. The market was quiet and featureless. New York silver and Montreal futures were unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0-8 3/8. The local market was quiet with a restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was scattered selling in silver while gold was steady with a small demand.

GOLD			
Ready	36	0	3
Bhadurapad delivery	36	0	0
Bhadurapad tejimandi	0	4	6
Ashwin delivery	35	15	9
Ashwin tejimandi	0	6	6
SILVER			
Ready	51	0	0
Bhadurapad delivery	51	0	0
Bhadurapad tejimandi	0	12	0
Ashwin delivery	50	15	0
Ashwin tejimandi	1	3	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 19

Spot	19 3/8
Forward	19 1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 19

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-2-6 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 19

Copper	£40 7 6
Lead	£14 8 9
Spelter	£13 5 0
Tin	£193 11 3

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 20.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40/5/0
Standard copper 3 months	£40/10/0
Electrolytic copper	£46/0/0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37/8/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44/2/0

Tone:—Steady.

Pay In—Sept. 12 **Pay Out—Sept. 14**

Small Rise In Tata Steel Shares

COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES STEADY

Narrow Trading Market

BOMBAY, August 20.

Following steady improvement in U.S. Steel shares during the last two days, the local market ruled steady to-day with a moderate business. The tone of the market was barely steady as professional operators were not inclined to do much business pending clarification of Central European political situation.

Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market opened steady and during the early part of the session prices declined few points on scattered long liquidation but later on there was some short covering and prices rallied.

Tata Steel shares ruled very steady and closed better. Cotton Mill shares also hardened. The tone of the market was good but business was restricted and the small buying which was in evidence was mostly influenced by higher foreign advices.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, August 20.

100	Ahmd. Advance	381 4
200	BOM. DYEING	901 0
100	CENTURY	292 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	251 0
100	COLABA	164 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-6-9
100	Finlay	125 0
100	GOKAK	162 8
1,000	Hindustan	1.700 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	121 14
100	KOHINOOR	284 0
250	Laxmi	497 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji	140 0
250	Model	45 8
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	235 0
100	Oosmanshahi	36 12
100	PHOENIX	220 0
25	Sassoon Silk	73 8
1,000	Sholapur	3,110 0
50	SIMPLEX	87 8
100	SWADESHI	222 0
100	Swan	107 8
500	Vishnu	1.227 8
1.000	Western	905 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	112 0
25-50	Central	31 8
500	Imperial	1558 12
125-500	Im. Contry.	385 0
50-100	India	143 0
100	Reserve Bank	117 8
5	Union	5-7-3
	CEMENTS.	
100	Associated	112 0
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire	711 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 15
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	39 8
200	Oriental	4.560 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 4
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahm. Old	133 2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,470 0
10	Ajmer	12 12
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM TRAM	119 0
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 8
100	Karachi	215 10
100	Poona	166 4
100	Surat	172 8
100	TATA HYDRO	154 0
1,000	TATA POWER	1397 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	967 8
100	C Province	99 8
100	Dh Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	98 0
100	Pachora Jamner	96 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	750 0
	MINING.	
8	Burma Corp.	6 7
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31 14
10	SHIVRAJPUR	44 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,310 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	273 8
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	ALCOCK	309 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	176 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	850 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	220 0
125	B BURMA	534 0
50	Burma Conty.	173 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 20

Bombay Dyeing (887) 896 894 892 895 891 900 901

Century (286) 290 287 291 292

Central India (249) 250 252 250 251 249 251

Kohinoor (281/8) 282 284

New Great (227) 230 235

Simplex (87/8) 87

Swadeshi (221) 223 222 223 222

Associated Cement (115/8) 115 114 113 112

Andhra (1470) 1470

Tata Hydro (154/8) 155 154

Tata Power (1390) 1395 1387 1400 1395 1397/8

Tram Ord (118) 118/8 119

T Steel Defd (1290) 1310 1317 1307 1310 1297 1310 1295 1312 1305 1310

T Steel Ord (269/8) 274 275 271 273 271 272 274 272 273/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (161/8) 161/8 161/12

Bellapur (176) 177 175/8 176

B Steamer (219) 219 220 219 220

B Burma (532) 535 529 532 528 532 528 534 533 534

50	TELEPHONE	84 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 5 6
100	I. BLEACHING	130 0
50	I. Invest Trust	42 4
100	I Radio Defd	475 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	390 0
100	Port Canning	68 0
30	Premier Con.	68 8
15	Scindia	19 14
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29 8
	PREFERENCE.	
5½	P. C. Amalgmd (T. F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1510 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	292 8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	70 4
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const. 1st	103 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	95 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155 0
7½	p.c Tata Power	1576 4
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	201 14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 12
7	p.c Vishnu	705 0
	DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	54 0
7	p.c Sholapur	77 2
6	p.c Tata Hydro	108 12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug 19

December	sh. 5 3 3/4d

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 20

August	199.80+50
November	198.50
December	197.90
February	197.90

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug 20

October	51.50
November	51.70

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 110 December 115 January 122 March 127 May 136 July 141 at cross rate 4.88 1/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 158 Liverpool May 1939 4.80 Rs. 51 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 158 New York May 8.38 Rs. 33 at cross rate 4.88 7/16

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 20

2 3/4	per cent 1948 52 Loan 100/8
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 102 12
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 103/4
3	per cent 1963/65 98/4
3 1/2	per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/2
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/8
4	per cent 1948 Bonds 108/10
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/13
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/10
3	per cent U.P Bonds 97/8
5	per cent 1939 44 Loan 103/8
5	per cent 1940/45 Loan 106/12
5 1/2	per cent 1938 40 Loan 100/8
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1945/65 Loan 117/14
4	per cent 1953/65 Mysore 112/4
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent 1974 B P T 111/7
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 110/4
5	per cent 1959 M Deb 119
6	per cent 1954 M Deb 131/8

Note: Market quietly steady with practically no change in rates.

Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Partly cloudy.

Central: Cloudy, showers probable. Temperature in Arkansas and New Orleans (Louisiana) 94 degrees.

Western:: Partly cloudy. Temperatures continue over 90 degrees.

FORECAST

Eastern: Generally fair.

Central: Cloudy, showers probable.

Western: Partly cloudy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 20

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 near 15/16 Forward.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct. 1/32 Nov/March.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 276

Bank's buying T T 273 1/2

PARIS

Bank's selling T T 1320

Bank's buying T T 1345

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 3/4

Japan Bank's buying 60 days 76 5/8

AMSTERDAM

Bank's selling D D 66 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 49

SINGAPORE

Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.88.18 19th instant

Japan 1/2 1/64 20th instant

Honkong London 1/3 20th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 3/8 20th instant

Java London 8.91 1/8 20th instant

London Paris 178.78 19th instant

London Belgium 28.96 7/8 19th instant

London Switzerland 21.28 1/2 19th instant

London Berlin 12.17 19th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 19th instant

London New York 4.87.90 19th instant

London Amsterdam 8.92 1/8 19th instant

London Italy 92.70 19th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet

Gold £7-2-6 1/2 19th instant

Silver London Ready 19 3/8 19th instant

Silver London Forward 19 1/4 19th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant

London discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 19th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 19th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 18

Broach J/A 1938 opening 142 highest 142 3/8 lowest 141 1/2 closing 142 3/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 156 3/4 highest 157 lowest 155 7/8 closing 156 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 138 1/2 highest 139 1/2 lowest 138 1/2 closing 139 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 117 1/2 highest 117 1/2 lowest 117 1/2 closing 117 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-9-38) Rs. 6 5/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 17 1/4

Improve Your Cricket

Stroke Play

By CONSTANTINE

(Special For "The Chronicle")

Continuing our technical analysis the Leeds Test, let us look for a while at the batting. I want to refer to a few of the innings played.

When Hammond went in the wicket was slow and allowed for spin. Hammond was quite determined to play safely. He built his innings on a rock-like back-play. I want my friends in league cricket in particular to note the absence of a long forward sort of stretching and feeling for the ball.

Strong back-play of that kind is not an easy thing, but let us aim at the best. Hammond preferred to see the ball all the way through the air and as much as possible from the pitch before he played. On a really fast wicket even some strong back-players prefer to play a googly spin bowler forward.

It was a by-word among first-class cricketers to play Dick Tyldesley. the old Lancashire slow bowler. forward. Otherwise, his top-spinner, which came off the pitch so fast, was likely to get past before you knew where you were.

What Every Bowler Wants

But, as a rule, the great batsmen will get back, Hammond, in fact, was getting in front of the wicket almost before delivery and therefore gained a lot of time.

This, however, is a disputed point; all I can say is that I do it myself, and began to do it after bowling many hours at Jack Hobbs and seeing the use he made of this method.

But back-play does not necessarily mean defence. You will remember the fine drives through extra-cover that Hammond made, the two, in particular, that took him to his 50. A strong back-player must be on the alert for those opportunities. Faced with Hammond's continual play on the back-foot, O'Reilly was forced to bring up the ball.

Every bowler worth twopence wants to make the batsman play forward. Hammond knew O'Reilly had to come to him, was waiting for him, and changed from his back-stroke to the full-blooded drive. A batsman who is experienced can often make a bowler bowl what he wants. You can tempt him to pitch up, you can tempt him to pitch back.

Quite often on a good wicket a batsman will play forward to balls he could play back to, and then, as soon as the bowler drops short, hit him away to the boundary. And note, too, that Hammond drove. He did not push.

A strong true stroke is part of a safe innings. Not because you do not want to get out you must avoid a stroke.

That is a terrible error on the part of even the first-class batsmen. A truly defensive innings must periodically remove the bowler from his length. That is in the truest interests of the defence.

Let us now deal with two batsmen who failed to do exceptionally well, Edrich and Barnett, and what I say of them concerns other batsmen, too. I remember watching the England collapse and wondering why no batsman thought of jumping to O'Reilly's slow ball. A friend who shared my opinion confirmed this view by pointing out to me that on the Saturday afternoon Barnett had jumped out to O'Reilly and lifted him over the heads of the infieldsmen for four. It is a desperate business for a batsman when all the fielders are under his bat on a wicket which is not sound.

As matter of principle he should use the unguarded out field not by wild swiping, but by being on the alert to make a stroke. Let me prove it by the example of Wright and Verity on the first day.

Paynter's Part

I liked the resolute way Wright walked to the wickets when the score was 171 for 7. Straightaway he turned and hooked O'Reilly and had two fours to the on-boundary. The effect was instantaneous.

O'Reilly cleared up the in-field. In addition to that fact, the moral effect was splendid. He and Verity put on 40 valuable runs. The pity was that Wright, in the second innings, played half-heartedly at his first ball and got out, before he got going. No bowler should be allowed to carry on his triumphant way without some attempt being made to hit him off.

Note Paynter's not out innings. He was often defending sternly, but whenever he got the chance he banged O'Reilly to the boundary—through his leg-trap or over them. All were perfectly safe strokes, yet they showed enterprise

Let me point the moral once more, Stroke play is essential and never more than when a bowler is carrying things before him.

The tendency of too many players is to withdraw into their shell. It is not too much to say that then is the time to come out of it. Take care in making your stroke.

But make it.

And Here Is Proof

How splendid was Hassett's little innings. It proves my point to the hilt. The English bowling was deadly and at 4 for 61 Bradman and McCabe out, Australia were facing a crisis.

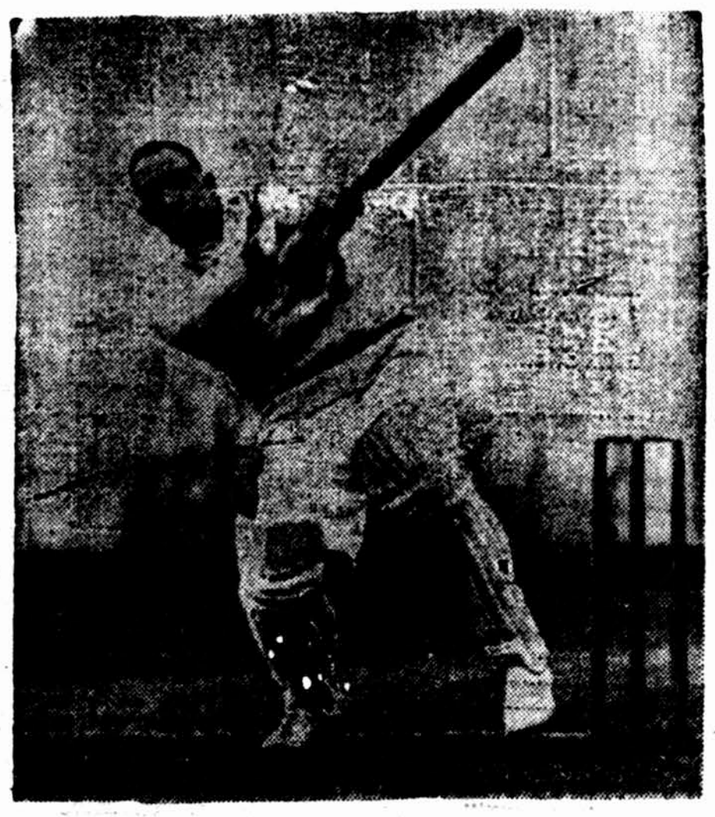
See Hassett then. Not getting back on his wicket and poking. Boldly he left his crease to Verity and drove him into the unprotected outfield.

Let the reader try to remember what he thought then. Wasn't it that this little fellow was not afraid and was out to win the match without much ado? Such an attitude relieves tension and tension is bad for batsmen always.

I remember, too, an audacious hook-stroke off Bowes and yet Hassett was not reckless. He was careful. For when Wright bowled him a short ball instead of crossing it he took care to hit it with a straight bat, though very hard, to Barnett at mid-on!

With all due respect to O'Reilly's great bowling it is my frank opinion that he might have been met with some more aggression. I speak here as a bowler and I can assure batsmen even though I give away a secret—that the worst thing you can do is to let the bowler see that he has you tied down; that you are afraid to try to get him away and that he holds the whip-hand.

The wicket is never too bad for stroke-play. Be careful in making your strokes. But make them and keep on making them.



"Improvisation"—a good length ball outside the off stump hit to square leg.

ARCHITECTURE IN UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

(Continued from Page 28.)

antiquities and handicrafts, many human necessities can be subjected to exhibitions, which should be either independent in different areas or peripatetic. Music, dance and drama are indispensable to the cultural development of villagers and are also capable of being utilised as educational vehicles. Fairs and holidays are more convenient occasions for organising performances and exhibitions.

ART IN AUNDH.

The Rajasaheb of Aundh is well-known for his erudition and love for art. Shri Bhavani Museum and Art Gallery in Aundh declared open by Sir Jagdish Prasad bear testimony to his generosity and deep interest in art. The Rajasaheb's keenness for the cultural advancement of people can be judged by his defraying the expenses of the building from his private purse and by making his own art-treasure accessible to public. He has thus set an admirable precedence as to what a ruler should do in order to cultivate the art-consciousness of his subjects.

STOREHOUSES OF ANTIQUITIES.

Sir Jagdish Prasad's remark during the course of his speech that in India educated men did not take any interest in Museums nor did they know their value deserves careful consideration. Scanty interest in the museum is due to its meagre appreciation as an educative auxiliary. To an average man irrespective of his level of education the museum is hardly better than "A storehouse of antiquities." Co-ordination of the facilities afforded by museums with general education should be one of the main aims of every educational scheme for children as well as for adults Museums which are inactive should be organised as educational institutions with facilities for lectures and talks at regular intervals for the benefit of students and public. Growth of museums cannot be accelerated in India unless rulers, municipalities and public realise in fullness the vital importance of art.

SLOW DOWN

If you find you get tired more quickly than usual. The tired feeling means that you are getting worn out, and is a danger signal which says "Slow Down" just as plainly as any traffic light.

* * * *

If you have to check your accounts more frequently than in the past. So long as expenditure runs nicely side by side with income, you won't have to check up very often, but the moment the former starts to gain on the latter is the time to slow down and spend less.

* * * *

With your remarks when the person to whom you are talking starts to bridle. It is obvious that you've been saying the wrong thing. Slow down, or change the subject altogether.

* * * *

The amount of work your children are asked to do at home, if you see that more and more is put upon them. Children cannot be pushed beyond a certain limit, and something will have to go if they begin to race the clock too early in life.

* * * *

On the amount of food you eat if you are making a habit of indigestion!

* * *

Your speech when people begin to ask you to repeat your remarks. Don't let excitement render you incoherent.

CORRECTION.

Kindly read "July 1938" in place of "February 1938" in the fifth line of the first paragraph of the article "Reorganisation of Art-education" published on page 30 of the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition of 7th August 1938.

"HE IS A CONVICT"

(Continued From Page 16)

her action, much less her feeling for Ratilal.

'Nothing', she said, instantly recovering her composure. 'Can you tell me where is Rangpur'.

'It is three hours' journey from here. But why do you ask that?

'I want to go there immediately.'

'Why?'

'It is Ratilal's place and I want to make certain enquiries!'

Mr. Das stared at her.

'Soudamini!' he said. 'Don't make a fool of yourself. It is really beyond me to understand your feelings for that young man.'

'If you want the truth, father, I like him better than everything in the world! He is so honest that I cannot believe anything said of him. I will get to the bottom of this affair and expose the real culprit.'

'Soudamini,' her father said after a long cogitation', if you really mean to have further particulars about Ratilal. I can ask Mr. Manilal to let you have them as he also comes from Rangpur.'

'What?' jumped up Soudamini from her chair. 'I didn't know Manilal came from Rangpur. So it makes it all the more interesting for one to pay this visit.'

'So you mean to go against my wishes.'

'Father, don't accuse me. Ratilal is not the sort you take him to be. I have been thinking. There is really something wrong somewhere."

She related the verandah incident and added:

'You will be saving an innocent man if you ask help me to get to the bottom of this affair. Or otherwise I shall be most unhappy for the rest of my life.'

He looked at her attentively for a long time. Her unhappiness would mean his own unhappiness. After all there might be truth in what she said. It would be wise to know things. So he said:

'All right, darling.'

* * * *

She kissed him before he walked out.

It was a fortnight later. The jail official who had accompanied Miss Soudamini into the District Jail, turned sharp round to the right when he got to the bottom of the little flight of steps, and led the way through an iron gate which stood open, and up another short flight of steps, into a long narrow verandah, paved with stone. The opening of cell No. 18 made Ratilal, the occupant of it, start and turn. The beautiful serene eyes of Soudamini met his as he came towards her. Although her face was quite bright and happy, there was a tranquillity about it, and about her—a quiet, good, calm spirit that Ratilal had not forgotten.

'Soudamini" he exclaimed, surprised.

'Ratilal, you are so changed.'

"So you are", he said after scrutinizing her carefully. 'But why did you come to this dirty place?'

'To take you home', she said quietly without looking at him.

Ratilal stared.

'To take me home!' he repeated. 'How do you mean?'

'That perhaps the jail official will explain.'

'Mr. Ratilal', interposed the jail official', under orders of the District Magistrate you are now set at liberty and you can go anywhere you like.'

The whole thing was inexplicable.

'I don't at all understand', he muttered. 'This must me due to you, Soudamini, my good angel!'

He looked at her enquiringly, but she did not raise her face from the ground. There was a brief silence.

'If it had been any one but you, Ratilal', said she, breaking the silence, 'I should not have minded it half so much. Now I think things will clear of themselves.'

She put her hand—its touch was like no other hand—upon his arm for a moment; that he felt so befriended and comforted, that he could not help moving it to his lips, and gradually kissing it

After half an hour, Soudamini proceeded home in her two-seater accompanied by Ratilal.

Three days later, at an invitation from Mr. Jairam Das, Mr. Manilal paid him a visit. As Mr. Manilal entered the office room of Mr. Jairam Das, he was evidently astnoished to find besides Mr. Das a police official, Ratilal, and last but not the least his own clerk with a bundle of books and papers by the side of him. He did not gather his eyebrows together, for he had none worth-mentioning; but he frowned to that degree that he almost closed his small eyes, while the hurried raising of his grisly hand to his chin betrayed some trepidation or surprise. This was only when he was in the act of entering the room. A moment afterwards, he was as fawning as usual. Mr. Das received him with his usual characteristic smile and asked him to be seated.

'This is Mr. Sri Lal', said Mr. Das, in introducing the police official and the others. 'This is Ratilal. I didn't know you were his cousin.'

So they knew.

'The other gentleman is your clerk.'

'Why have you come here?' enquired Manilal of his clerk, ignoring the introduction. 'What are those books and papers for?'

The clerk did not answer.

'Now look here,' continued Manilal, 'you please go away from here by the first available train to Rangpur.'

'Mr. Manilal', interposed Mr. Das, 'now let us get into the business on hand. I shall presently explain to you why his presence is essential here at the moment.'

'Business!' retorted Manilal. 'I am not interested in any business of yours. Now let me go. I haven't come here, to waste my time.'

'Now please be patient and hear what we have to say', said Mr. Das, and turning to Ratilal he added: "You can ask him what you want.'

'I have nothing to ask, except to elicit information about the present condition of my affairs.' said Ratilal.

Manilal stared.

'Your affairs!' he said. 'There is nothing to be said except that you have next to nil in this world.'

'Mr. Manilal', cut in Mr. Das. 'It will be better you held your head in peace, or otherwise things will be made most unpleasant for you. It seems when Ratilal was in jail during the Congress movement, you obtained his signatures to documents of importance representing them to be documents of no importance. You also induced him to draw out moneys on your behalf. You have on several occasions, to the best of the clerk's knowledge, information and belief, systematically forged, to various entries, books and documents, the signature of Ratilal; and has distinctly done so in one instance for Rs. 10,000 capable of proof by the clerk. In short Ratilal was deluded and plundered in every conceivable manner. We have several documents and papers in our possession to substantiate these allegations.'

Manilal's cheeks lost colour instantly.

'So this is a regular conspiracy', said he, 'you have gone to the extent of buying off my clerk.'

'You can say anything, but it will not alter matters.'

'Mr. Manilal', spoke the police official for the first time, in a composed businesslike way. 'I just want to know the object of your visit to the Chettiar's Dharmasala on the night of the 17th August. Perhaps you may remember it is the night of Ratilal's arrest for the theft of the necklace.'

Manilal fell back, as if he had been struck or strung. Looking slowly round upon them with the darkest and wickedest expression that his face could wear, he said in a low voice:

'Need I answer that?'

'Otherwise, I shall have to summon the Manager of that Choultry who is just outside at he moment.'

Manilal sat like a statue.

'So you thought by planting this necklace on Ratilal.' said Mr. Jairam Das, 'you could get rid of him.'

It was all over, and half an nour later Manilal was taken by Mr. Sri Lal to the Police Station.

* * * *

The sun had set and the weather was exquisite. In the flower garden adjacent to Mr. Jairam Das's bungalow sat Ratilal with Soudamini closer in his arms, nearer to his heart, her trembling hand upon his shoulder, her sweet eyes shining through her tears on him.

'I always loved you,' she muttered.

'I am so blest, Soudamini—my heart is so over-charged—but there is one thing I must say.'

'Dearest, what?'

She laid her gentle hands upon his shoulders again, and looked calmly in his face.'

'Do you know yet what it is?'

'I am afraid to speculate on what it is', she said. 'Tell me, my dear.'

'I have loved you since the day I met you!'

He did not get any answer, but only an affectionate kiss.

(THE END.)

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WHAT WORLD'S WOMEN ARE DOING

(Continued From Page 15)

son, technical adviser to the women's voluntary service for A.R.P., of which Lady Reading is head.

Women Under Hitler

Germany has scored a great success in its campaign against the declining birthrate. Dowries given by the State have proved the most valuable help in raising the birthrate from its lowest level of 971,000 in 1933 to 1,275,000 in 1937. This is still below the pre-war average of 1,800,000, but the authorities are convinced that they will succeed in further raising the rate especially in Austria, where they hope their measures will prove very effective.

The "dowry system" introduced by Hitler is only one of a whole series of measures designed to make Germans realise that the "future of Germany is in the hands of its children." It provides that every girl who holds a job will be granted a loan up to £80. if she relinquishes her job on marriage. Part of the loan is paid in cash, but most of it in notes enabling the young couple to buy furniture and household equipment.

According to the Secretary of State in the Finance Ministry, Herr Fritz Reinhardt, 925,445 "dowry loans" were issued between August 1933 and this spring. This means that close on one million young women made place for others seeking employment and went in for the profession of hausfrau. After the birth of the first child the loan is substantially reduced; and if the couple have four children within ten years they need not repay the loan at all. To date a total of 774,120 babies have been born to couples who started wedded life with a State loan The average loan amounted to £40.

Bachelors Taxed

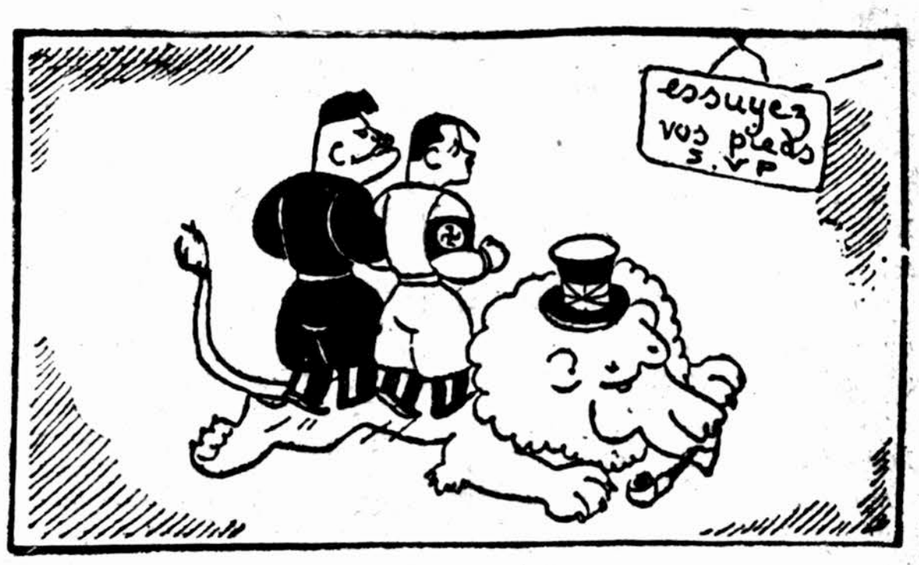
Every forty pounds loaned proved an excellent investment for the Government. Two birds are killed with one stone—unemployment is reduced and the birthrate raised. As part and parcel of the same policy, the Government imposes heavy bachelor taxes on those who seek to avoid wedded bliss. An unmarried man with an income of £250, a year pays an income tax of £36 while the married man pays only £17. The bachelor with an income of £800 must £160 and his married colleague pays only £100. Moreover, for every child the married man gets a tax rebate. If the family can boast five children its income tax is nil.

Steps have been taken by the Government to help families with low incomes to raise their children. If they earn less than £640, a year they can claim a bonus of 16s. a month for the third child and £1. 12s. for a fourth child until the children are sixteen years of age. To make the population "child-conscious" the Propaganda authorities installed a bell in a small tower in the heart of the most active quarter of Berlin city, the Doenhoff Platz, where passers-by can hear the bell peal every twelve minutes since. according to statistics, a new child is born every twelve minutes in Germany-Austria.

Training For Girls

Girls are at an early age made conscious that their mission in life is to rear big families. In a recent edition of the official organ of German teachers, the "Nationalsozialistische Maedchenerziehung," teachers were urged to make girls aware of "their duty to keep their bodies unspoiled and healthy for their child-bearing task." Dresses in Germany must be designed to "allow space for the motion of the Nordic body" according to Nazi fashion experts. They mingle advice on what German fashions should be with denunciations of Paris fashions, which, it is claimed, "are contaminated by Jews" and are "racially dangerous," because "they lead to spiritual decadence and cripple our racial substance and people."

Towns and villages throughout Germany, in deference to Government propaganda, have sought ways and means of encouraging large families. In Dessau, for instance, the municipal councillors ruled that families with five children need pay only eleven months' rent; the town authorities would pay the twelfth month. The organisation "Mother and Child" devotes all its time to the interests of the growing family and the "Association of Families Rich in Children" has a golden book of honour in which it inscribes the names of all members of big families. Daily new propaganda ideas and economic measures are being devised to help Germany "become a virile young nation that will be eternal," according to the word of its Fuehrer.



Dictators and the British Lion.
The sign in this French cartoon appearing in "Humanite," Paris, reads "Please wipe your feet."

USES FOR LEMON

Lemon is a very good substitute for vinegar in mayonaise and handier if you are going on a picnic than vinegar carried in a bottle. If you make mayonaise the best of all ways, which is with cream and a raw egg yolk, oil, mustard, a few grains of sugar, salt and pepper, a few drops of lemon juice is much more delicate and less likely to overpower the other ingredients than vinegar no matter how small the amount of vinegar used be.

* * * *

The empty lemon peel can be used to whiten one's hands and remove stains from the nails. It is one of the greatest known whiteners of skins and sallowness preventive.

* * * *

Lemon added to gooseberry jam (1 lemon to 7 lbs.), helps to thicken it as indeed it does all jam. It is almost impossible to thicken strawberry jam without its aid. There two lemons should be used to the 7 lbs.

* * * *

In washing clothes a used lemon skin helps greatly when boiling to secure whiteness.

* * * *

Lemon juice removes ink stains if applied immediately to the damaged article.

* * * *

When cooking stewed apples lemon peel thinly grated, helps to give a pleasant flavour which is accentuated if a few cloves are used.

* * * *

Lemon brightens up even the dullest fish when squeezed over it in drops, and it can also be used over grilled steak when many people prefer it to patent sauces.

* * * *

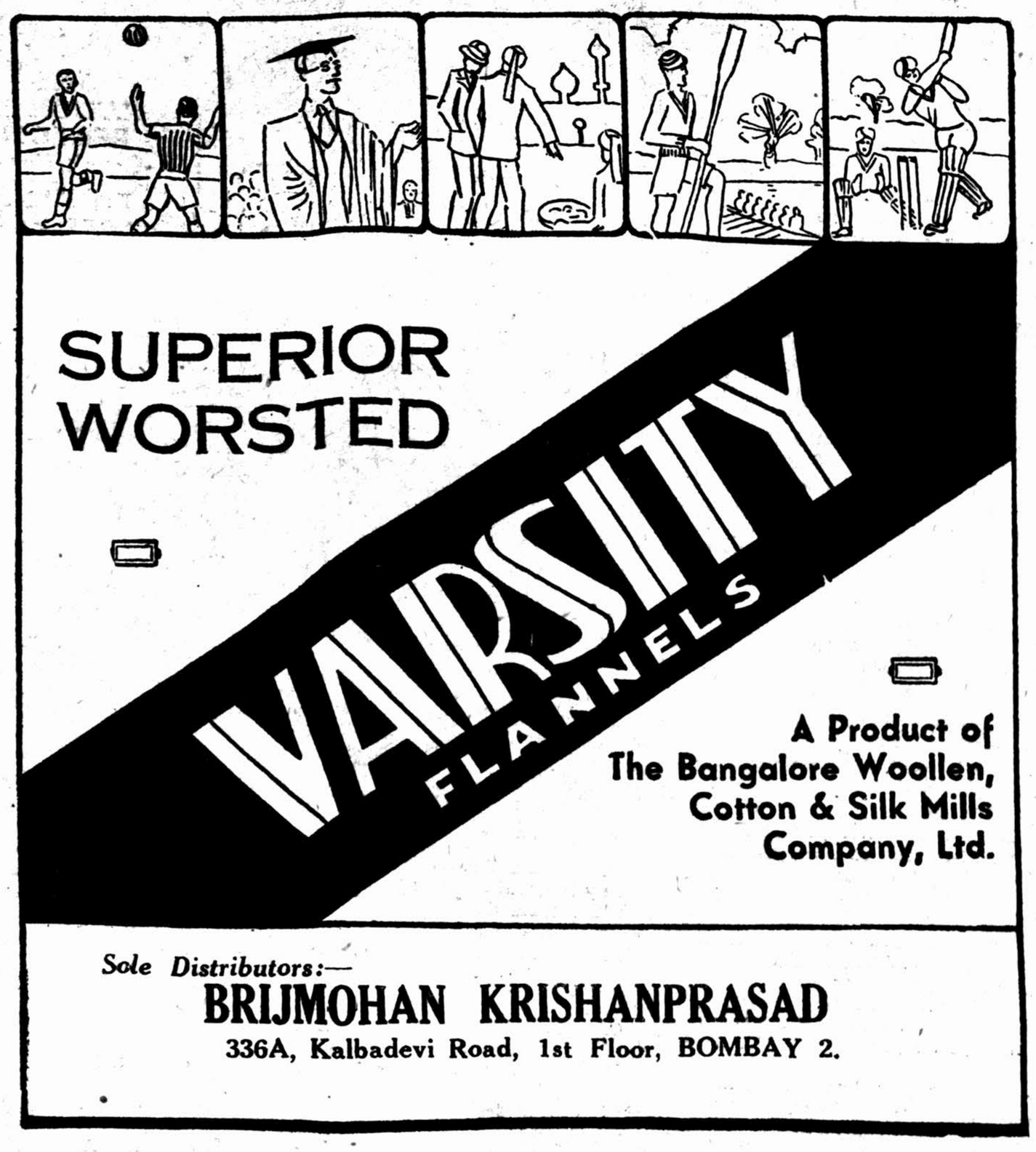
Lemon and glycerine is excellent for a sore throat. A few drops of lemon and water is a good thirst quencher.

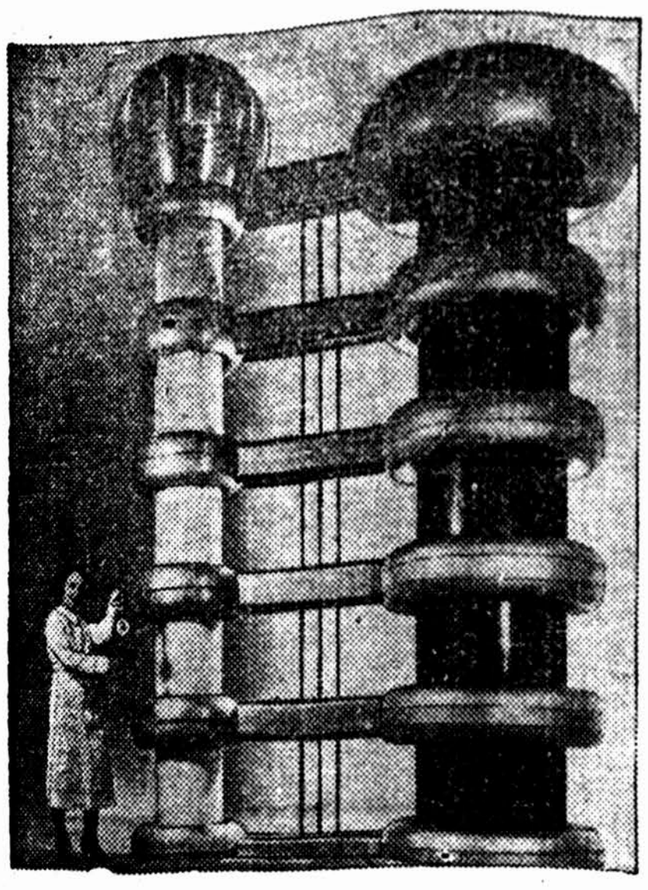
CHRISTIAN SECTS JOIN PRAYER FOR JEWRY

Catholics and protestants joined with Jews who held special religious services throughout Britain and the Dominions on July 17 on behalf of persecuted Jewry in all countries, particularly in Germany and Austria. In synagogues, services were held and a special prayer composed by the Chief Rabbi for the British Empire, Doctor J. H. Hertz., was recited. The prayed spoke of "the spirit of perverseness which has come over a renowned nation, whose rulers proclaimed an idolatry of race and blood.

"Human brotherhood is become a mockery," the prayer continued, "and there is neither truth nor pity nor freedom in the land."

Prayers on behalf of sufferers from attacks on religion and human freedom were also offered in Anglican churches at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, as well as in other Protestant and Roman Catholic churches.





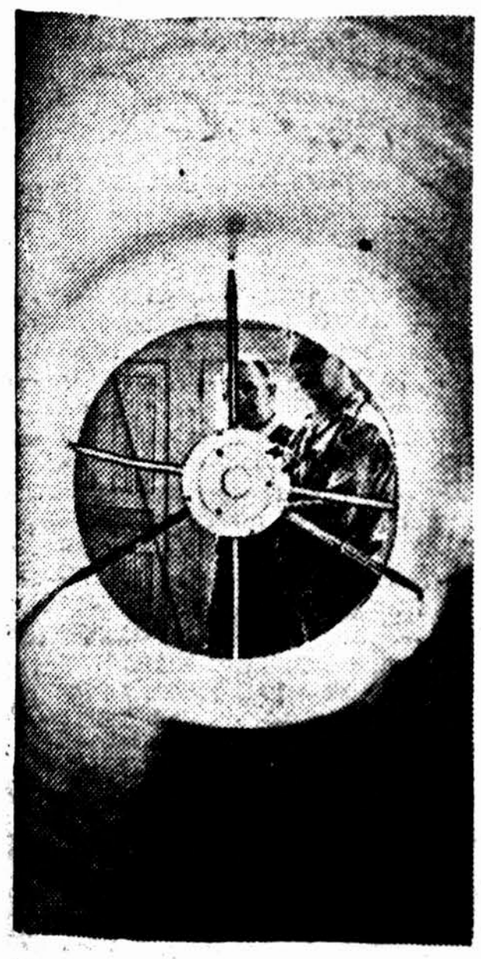
Here's Largest X-Ray Tube

GENERATING more radial active energy than the world's entire supply of radium, a giant X-ray tube has just been completed at Los Angeles, Calif. The tube consumes more than a million volts of electricity to produce a curative ray approximating that transmitted by pure radium. An idea of its enormous size may be obtained by comparing it with the conventional-sized tube held in the hand of the attendant. The upper half of the new X-ray tube weighs one thousand pounds. The lower half is of steel. The entire apparatus pierces through three floors and is covered by three tons of lead.

Your Newspaper Printed at Home

HERE is a photographic peep into the not far distant future when you may be receiving parts of your daily newspaper printed in your own home through the medium of radio facsimile. A new and simplified receiver utilizing ordinary white or newsprint paper and carbon paper has been developed by Charles J. Young at the RCA research laboratories in New York City. All the controls are within the cabinet made for the home. Eight and one-half by 12-inch pages on a continuous roll are printed at the rate of three feet an hour.

Gauge for Big Gun For the Next War



HERE is a view of the inside of the barrel of a 16-inch naval rifle manufactured at the Washington navy yard for one of the big U. S. battleships. The machinist at the far end of the barrel is taking measurements with a star gauge to test the accuracy of the boring. The highest possible degree of precision in the boring and rifling of these big guns is absolutely necessary in order to insure accuracy of the gun when it is fired.

STUDENT officers at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood, Md., are shown in the accompanying photograph loading up a livens projector during the recent Maryland demonstration of war gases in which 36 officers of the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps participated. The livens projector ranks among the newest and deadliest war inventions. It hurls a 60-pound shell filled with poison gas a distance of more than 1,500 yards before the shell explodes.

The Atom Smasher

JOHN A. DE YOUNG, expert radiotrician at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., is pictured here tightening up a bolt on the top of the 100-ton atom smasher now being completed at the Gordon McKay engineering laboratory at the university. This giant steel sandwich, one of the largest in the world, will make its debut this summer. The machine, it is said will reach tremendous energies up to eight million volts.

Experiments in the smashing of atoms in which particles may be shot through a tube at a speed of 100,000,000 miles an hour were recently described on this page by Dr. W. L. Chubb, director of research at the Westinghouse laboratories. It is expected that the new atom smasher at Westinghouse will be ready for demonstration within the next few weeks.

Milestones of Science

DIRECTOR FRED D. FAGG, JR., of the Air Commerce Bureau at Washington, D. C., reports that the Bureau is making rapid progress in developing safety devices to reduce air line crashes. Among the devices and problems under consideration are a camera to measure plane performance, a fog-dispelling device, elimination of engine vibration and a radio teletype to give the pilot of an airliner a typed instead of a phoned message.

TWO pendulum railroad coaches, built especially for lightness and freedom from side sway by James J. Hill's grandson, Cortland T. Hill, have made a successful six-mile trial run at Los Angeles, Cal. Young Mr. Hill borrowed his ideas from airplane and stage coach construction. The outer shell of the car body serves as a supporting structure and the body hangs by soft coils from towering trucks.

AUTOMOBILES with engines converted to burn charcoal instead of gasoline are becoming increasingly popular in China. When so equipped, motors have 20 per cent less power than formerly and the charcoal is harmful to cylinders and pistons. Charcoal engines operate at a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent in fuel cost and are independent of imported gasoline supplies which are reserved for army use.

UNSHRINKABLE wool, the goal of experimenters for years, is declared to have been achieved by a new English process which consists merely of dipping the wool in a bath of sulfuryl chloride solution for about one hour. The wool can be treated as it comes off the sheep's back, or after it has been spun and woven into cloth.

AN ingenious pneumatic machine has been invented in Japan for imprinting designs in five colors on glasses, bottles, rubber balls, tin containers and a variety of other articles presenting convex surfaces. The press has a rated capacity of one five-color print every six seconds, or 600 per hour.

THOMAS G. CARMODY, of Providence, R. I., has been granted a patent for an umbrella with an electric flashlight built in the tip, to be used to light the way on dark and stormy nights or to serve as a signal when crossing the street.

BERLIN has windows and doors which close automatically as soon as it begins to snow or rain.

Warning Headlights

IN order to safeguard the drivers of automobiles who often do not see a train's approach to a crossing until it is too late, the "400," crack passenger train of the Chicago and North Western Railway, is now equipped with an oscillating 3,000,000-candlepower light in front of the smokestack. The motor which operates the reflector swings a powerful figure-eight beam, 800 feet in diameter, a distance of 1,000 feet.

Worshipers Knee Ease

IN an effort to ease the knees of church-goers, manufacturers have just built a kneeling bench which features sponge-rubber upholstery. It is no different in design from the old type bench. Its one-inch layer of sponge rubber is covered with leather or fabricoid.

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Memorial To Acharya Hemchandra Suri To Be Raised

The Karachi session of the Gujrati Sahitya Parishad over which the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi Home Minister of the Government of Bombay presided in December last, recommended amongst other things to celebrate the memory of Acharya Hemchandra Suri—a scholar, a saint, a politician, and the most versatile personality of the twelfth century Gujarat.

To-day the general Gujrati public remembers Hemchandra merely as a great Jain saint whereas his literary achievements are known only to scholars. It is necessary, therefore that Gujrat should know more about one of her most illustrious sons who laid the foundation of Gujarati culture and the solidarity of the Gujarati people.

Hemchandra was born in 1085 at Dhandhuka, a small town near Ahmedabad. He was a Modh Bania, incidently a caste to which also belongs the greatest Indian of the Modern times—Mahatma Gandhi. At the early age of eight Hemchandra's devout mother gave him away to a Jain Sadhu Devchandra Suri who initiated him to priesthood.

This Bania boy, whose name was Changa before initiation, soon became well-versed in the Jain Shastras and at the age of 21 was raised to the dignity of a preceptor and thereafter was named Hemchandra Suri who in later years came to be acknowledged as the most learned of the Jain Sadhus.

Patan in those days was the imperial capital of Sidhraj a great and ambitious king of Gujrat. Brahmin and Jain scholars of the day came to Patan and so did Hemchandra. Being a man of deep learning and high literary gifts, he soon became a favourite of the king who appointed him as the court poet. With the patronage of a king like Sidharaj, Hemchandra rapidly earned for himself the reputation as one of the greatest scholars of his age. After the death of Sidhraj, Kumarpal succeeded as the king of Gujrat. The new king accepted Hemchandra as his friend, philosopher and guide. It was the cherished dream of Hemchandra to strengthen and unify Gujrati and in more ways than one he fulfilled that dream by giving Gujrat a magnificent literary heritage which established him for his time, the greatest representative of classical learning which then stood for Indian unity. Hemchandra produced in quick succession voluminous literary works There was hardly any branch of learning which remained untouched by his masterly pen. So great was his intellectual prowess that he was given the epithet of "Kali Kal Sarvagna" i.e., The omniscient of the Kali age as Dr. Bulher puts it. Hemchandra produced works on Poetry, Philosophy, History, Logic, and Grammar and also published Laxicons on Language, Botany, Medicine and Jewels.

It is to celebrate the memory of such a man who 800 years ago laid the foundation of Gujrati culture and Literature that the Gujrati Sahitya Parishad has resolved to celebrate this occasion in a fitting manner in December next at Patan, the town in North Gujrat where Hemchandra lived and worked. The resolution further seeks to commemorate the scholar's name if possible by raising a building in Bombay. It is also resolved to publish selective works of Hemchandra and those of other scholars of his age in Gujarati. An influential committee with Hon. Mr. Munshi as Chairman and Divan Bahadur K. M Jhaveri, and Messrs. Chhotalal Kilachand Devchand, Nandlal Kilachand, Tulsidas Kilachand Chunilal B. Mehta, Maneklal Premchand, Bhogilal Laherchand Hemchand Mohanlal, Amratlal Kalidas, Motichand Kapadia Chimanlal J. Shah and several others with powers to co-opt, has been appointed to collect funds and make the necessary arrangements.

It is resolved to publish a memorial volume for which special articles from Jain and other scholars have been invited by the Gujrati Sahitya Parishad. All those who intend to have further information on the subject are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretaries, Gujrati Sahitya Parishad, 80. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMMUNION WITH THE DEAD

(Continued From Page 13)

of the genuineness of the phenomena.

Success Of New Initiates

Some of the new friends who attended our seances began practising at home as suggested and could succeed in their attempt within a short time. Such experiences clearly show that the mediumistic faculty is latent in very many persons, and can be developed by a little practice. In this connection, Mr. Indra Narayan writes, "I am much successful in my experiments, but I have stopped holding seances at my place to avoid the rush of visitors who one way or other wanted either to know something of their own people or to test it. "I am sorry I have not yet succeeded in seeing my father, but I have seen some heavenly beings in the last seance. I was told by my father that many higher heavenly beings are present and I should offer my best respects to them. They have come to bless us and if we desired they can be seen by us in complete darkness. Immediately I put out the light and I saw a large illuminated circle on the white wall in which an old man with silvery hair and beard was clearly visible. I saw the shadow of two other persons, but it was too hazy to be recognized. This much I can say that I have not seen such a peaceful face so far on this earth I have met saints and others who also were the very emblem of truth and peace."

Society Formed At Benares

After finishing our activities in Calcutta we left for Benares, which we could not visit last year on account of the plague. Mr. B. V. Paradkar, the chief editor of "Aj", the leading nationalist Hindi daily newspaper in U. P., is the mainstay of the spiritualist movement in the city and is quite convinced of the fact of survival after death and the possibility of communication. By his co-operation much propaganda is being carried on and just after our arrival an extensive interview was published in the "Aj." A discourse was also arranged and was attended by several educated people. On one occasion Mr. Paradkar could communicate with his intimate friend, who was a Professor during his earthly life and was much conversant with this knowledge. He proved his identity in an unmistakable manner and seemed waiting for an opportunity of talking with Mr. Paradkar. The seance was attended by Mr. Gupta who could get into touch with his son also who had passed over under tragic circumstances. The messages from his son greatly moved the gentleman, who seemed quite convinced of his identity.

An important feature of our visit was the formation of a Spiritualist Society at Benares for spreading the knowledge there.

Opposition Of The Orthodox

Our contact with the orthodox people in the city clearly brought home to us the urgent necessity of explaining the subject to them. They seem to be obsessed with wrong ideas about life after death and the conditions prevailing in the next world. These persons, being the repositories of ancient learning and the leaders of thought to a large section of people, must be approached with a view to facilitate the spread of this knowledge. Some of them seemed to think that spiritualism was nothing else but dealing with ghosts, and they were so bigotted they would not give us an opportunity of explaining the subject in a meeting arranged under the auspices of their association. Let us hope for the day when they will be more liberal-minded and charitably disposed towards this subject.

Some friends from Rasra, Mirzapur. Gaya and Darbhanga had come to meet us in Benares. Everyone of them felt completely satisfied about the presence of his dear ones, as several proofs of identity were obtained in the talks which they had on these occasions. As usual, some of them were sceptical at the outset, but were quite satisfied by the contents of the messages received in the seances.

At Meerut

We proceeded to Meerut after a stay in Benares extending over three weeks. Through the enthusiastic efforts of B. Bishambhar Sahai and Pandit Pyarelal Shastri two meetings were arranged in the city, which were very largely attended. In the first meeting the principles and the utility of this knowledge were explained to the audience and the second meeting was devoted to the methods of spirit communication. Spirit photographs were also shown at the second meeting by magic lantern slides This greatly impressed the audience.

As a result of our visit a spiritualist society has been formed in the city and an address was presented to us by the local association, appreciating our services to the cause. We strongly hope that the Association will be able to do much good work, particularly because the two gentlemen who are in charge of the work are very keenly interested in the subject

A Spirit Composes A Verse

In a seance with the departed daughter of B. Bishambhar Sahai, who was our host at Meerut, the spirit, after a long talk containing much evidential matter, was requested to write a verse. She readily consented and composed a fine 'Chaupai' in Hindi, which was greatly appreciated by her father and his friends. The lady was much educated and was due to appear for the B A. Examination, but fell a victim to the attack of typhoid. The substance of the verse was that wealth cannot be of any use on passing to other side of life and that the way to the next world was made by earnest prayer. The lady asked her father to keep her worship-room clean and decorated as she was visiting it very often.

Again In Delhi

We could again meet our friends in Delhi and other neighbouring places who were expecting us there. Some friends had come from Lahore, Moga and Aligarh with a view to have talks with their dear ones on the other side of life. A Professor in Shahpur Sadar was so anxious to communicate with his beloved brother that he would not under any circumstances miss the opportunity of meeting us and came from such a long distance for the seances. He could get several proofs about the identity of his dear brother, whom he inordinately loved. It is very painful to disappoint such bereaved persons and at times we had to alter our programme and extend our stay to bring them consolation. There are no public media in our country and hence such unfortunate souls are always anxious to meet us with a view to have talks with their beloved dead.

Limitations Of Spirits

We happened to meet in Calcutta Prof. J. S. Rawat of the Balawant Rajput College, who became keenly interested in the subject and urged us to visit Agra on our way to Bombay. The visit afforded us an opportunity to meet our old friends there as well as to form new acquaintances. Two public meetings were arranged in the Nagari Pracharini Sabha and the Agra College respectively. They were largely attended in spite of the short notice. Prof. Shyam Charan, who presided over the first meeting, strongly supported the cause and narrated his personal experiences during his recent visit to England. An address was also presented to us at this meeting, appreciating our efforts to spread the knowledge. Prof. Bhammani occupied the chair in the Agra College meeting and urged the audience to study the subject seriously with a view to have further knowledge.

Seances were held during our stay for a few interested persons, and the latter seemed greatly impressed by the messages received on those occasions. Most of them were quite new to this subject and had no preparatory knowledge about it. The limitation of spirits being not known to them, they used to inquire about missing persons, hidden property and future events Advice was also sometimes sought about earthly matters and the spirit friends use to do their best on every occasion. Violent tilting of the table sometimes indicated the sentiments of the communicating entity and showed his unabated interest in the sitters. Valuable suggestions about happiness and life hereafter were also given on one occasion in reply to a lady's question to her sister in the spirit-world. Unmistakable proofs of identity could be obtained by several sitters, who, it seemed, put all sorts of tests to determine the matter.

As a result of the interest awakened by our visit a Spiritualist Society has been formed by a few enthusiastic persons, and we hope that the work will be carried on. It is very necessary to have a network of such associations all over the country. By that way alone the spread of this knowledge will be facilitated and we are glad to find that Benares, Meerut and Agra have taken up the cause in the right direction.

Some Observations

Besides our activities as reported above we could meet a few friends at different places who claimed to be in communication with discarnate entities. We were naturally very pleased to know about their efforts, and some of them kindly demonstrated their experiments. A gentleman in Calcutta showed how he has been getting pictures through Rembrandt, the famous Artist. They were very nice and worth serious consideration. Some of them were drawn while the medium had closed his eyes. A friend in Meerut claimed to be getting messages from elevated spirits and demonstrated his way of invoking them. So also we learnt how similar attempts are being made at other places. It clearly shows how the people are steadily feeling interested in the subject and are silently carrying on the experiments.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Janmashtami is a great day for the Hindus. On this day was born, years ago, Lord Krishna. Yet how fresh the anecdotes of his life are in our minds!

Lord Krishna is specially loved by children, because His child-

"The Coy Imp."

life has been peculiarly charming. We know very well how in that innocent age. He stole butter and how. He was loved the more for it.

His flute is too famous to need any description here. Whenever He played it, all would get attracted towards Him. And so very sweet were His notes that the hearers simply fell into a trance!

Then, also He was a sport. It was a pleasure for His companions to play games with Him. He was fair to His friends, and willing always to prove helpful to them. He would go out of His way to undergo any difficulties if necessary, on that account.

Indeed, Lord Krishna's life teaches us so many beautiful things. Every one of them is to be understood and followed. We should be sweet in our speech, fair in our dealings, helpful to others at all times and in short, act more than we speak!

OUR ANNUAL EXCURSION

As you all may be knowing we hold every year an all-Bombay excursion in the first week of October, at the time of the birthdays of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant and the anniversary of Balkan-ji-Bari. Preparations have been started in right earnest, and our Mr. S. P. Desai has addressed the following letter to all our friends, well-wishers and workers of the All-India Children's Association in Bombay:

Dear Friend,

We cordially invite you to join our Annual excursion on Sunday, 2nd October in celebration of the birthdays of Mahatma Gandhi and late Dr. Annie Besant and Anniversary of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.

We send you this intimation well in advance so that the excursion may be a grand success as it has been for the last two years. Please reserve Sunday, 2nd October for the trip.

Provisionally we have thought of going to Vajreshwari Springs and hope to spend the whole day there in enjoyment from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

In order to fix up finally the place, time, subscription, etc., a meeting of all friends, workers and well-wishers is called on Sunday 21st August, 1938, at 4 p.m. at "Gulistan," 7th Road, Khar. We earnestly request you and very much wish that you will find it convenient to attend this preliminary meeting punctually and positively.

In case, however, circumstances prevent you from attending the meeting, you would help the cause if you let us know whether you would be able to join the excursion and bring your friends and a party of children. Also please let us have some concrete suggestions for organising the trip.

Such an excursion can be a success only if we gather together in fairly large numbers, and all of us try our best to contribute to the joy of the company.

We expect your cordial co-operation in this work.

"My Pleasure."

Thanking you, and with best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
S. P. DESAI
For Balkan-ji-Bari.

The above letter is meant for the elders. But I hereby invite you all to send us your suggestions regarding this excursion, and I assure you that they will receive due consideration. Also you may write early to Mr. S. P. Desai, c/o "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, if you like to join the excursion, so that he may send to you fuller particulars when available.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 21st—27th August, 1938:—

1. Bro. Chandrakant Apte.
2. Bro. Jivanlal Parekh.
3. Sis. Vasoomati Shah.
4. Bro. Syed Ashgar Ali.
5. Bro. Syed Ashgar Ali.
6. Bro. Ramesh Gupte.
7. Sis. Freny Palia.
8. Sis. Durga Wadker.
9. Bro. Stanley Collister.
10. Sis. Sushila Ambekar.
11. Bro. Madhav Thosar.

THE REASON WHY

"When I was at a party,"
Said Betty, aged just four;
"A little girl fell off a chair,
Right down upon the floor:
And all the other girls
Began to laugh but me.
I did not laugh a little bit,"
Said Betty grave and wee.
"Why not?" her mother asked her,
"Dear Betty do please tell";
"I did not laugh," said Betty,
"For I am the girl that fell."

LAZY OR AILING?

What exactly do you mean by lazy? One mother told me that her child was lazy because he preferred idling at home to reading or playing games with his friends out of school hours; another because hers was always bottom of his class; a third said her daugter was lazy because she wouldn't help with the housework and mind the baby; a fourth because "she always had her nose in a book," but whatever the reason, stop a moment to think about the child's health.

More than half the cause of laziness is bad health; and not very visible bad health, either. If your Tom or Jane seeb too lazy to join in games, make no progress at school, are in fact, incorrigibly lazy, and you know there is nothing wrong with their diet, get the school doctor to have a look at them. Ten to one they have adenoids, or some other nasal obstruction or infection which can be put right with little trouble. That perpetual sniff of Tom's, for instance, is probably due to nasal catarrh, and it is that which is making him lazy and stupid.

You know how stupid you feel when you have a bad cold in the head, your power of concentration is nil. That is exactly how Tom feels all the time, so no wonder he is lazy over everything.

"My Burden".

He'll be a different child both in school and out if you get the help of the school doctor.

Laziness over helping in the home comes under a different heading, though. Once, however, you realise that after four or five years of age—when to help Mummy is in the nature of a treat because it pleases the child's new found sense of power—to want to help in the house is not natural, may be Betty's laziness won't seem such a crime.

Of course, there are many girls who are perfect "little mother," but they really are the exception rather than the rule. Children between the ages of five and twelve don't understand the word "duty" in the same way that an adult does. That being so, instead of rubbing it in about being glad to help Mummy, cure such laziness by appealing to the child's pride in herself and allot one special task to be done daily.

Smacking, and such punishments are useless in instances of laziness. The consequence of the action is much the best corrective. Taking the consequences of our own folly seems terribly hard, but it is really the best treatment of this type of laziness.

On the other hand, a child who "has her nose in a book all day," is not really lazy; but something should be done about making her win permission to read in peace by lending Mother a hand first.

STARS OF THE EARTH

Dear gentle Moon was the foster-mother of the stars, the legend tells us. She watched and loved them all, and when they began to grow she gave them their places in the sky and told them their duties. When they were quite young, the baby stars were so tiny and pale that the people on earth could not see them. Only when they began to grow did they open their golden eyes, and then Mother Moon's trouble began.

As soon as the baby stars opened their eyes, they looked about and wanted to do all sorts of things they were not allowed to do. Their first idea was to hop, skip, and jump about the sky, which, explained Mother Moon, was the very last thing a good star should do. She told them that sailors guided their ships on the sea by the position of the stars, and the stars must always be in the appointed places. So the good little stars did what they were trained to do, and opened their eyes wide at night and caused no trouble at all.

But some of the baby stars were not so good. They would not shine at the right time, and they tried to get out of their places whenever they had the smallest chance. Poor Mother Moon, who had to superintend the great procession of stars, was terribly worried about the naughty babies, and one night something happened. A little party of baby stars got out of the procession and tried to run away. But they ran in the wrong direction and fell right out of the sky! Mother Moon called to them, but once out of the sky there was no way of getting back.

Down—down—down! They were so dizzy that they could not see, and they had no idea where they were going. They felt the wind for the first time, and the cold, too, and then a sweet damp air which was very kind to them, and pushed them into something soft which clasped them gently. There they clung together until daylight, and Mother Earth, awaking, saw them in the grass.

Now it was quite impossible to have baby stars lying about in a

(Continued On Page 50)

"We are Indifferent."

"Crime Increasing Because Of Growing Cynicism"

Famous Swiss Psychologist Says Hitler Is Glorified "Medicine Man" Of Germany

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Mail).

Escape from unhappiness lies through your dreams. "Tell me your dreams," said Professor C. G Jung, of Zurich, "and I will tell you things about yourself that you could never suspect.

"For you see, my dear chap, it is the 2,000,000-year-old man in each of us who is speaking through our dreams. And he knows the secret of unhappiness which you would never admit even to yourself."

The Dream-Diviner, who is a noted psychologist, and leader of the opposition to Freud, beamed through a kind of rosy radiance which is his own rubicund cheerfulness He does not look, though he often sounds, a prophet of misery.

And, just in case you may confuse this eminent Swiss with the author of "Aunt Agatha's Dream Book," let me tell you that today the august University of Oxford confers upon him an honorary D.Sc.

This week-end he will preside over the International Medical Congress for Psychotherapy, attended by leading psychologists from all over the world.

MEDICINE MAN HITLER

We talked about the sorry state of the world.

"To-day, people are in a state of desperation and despair, because the old standards of morality have been destroyed. Religious faith has gone. Cynicism, slow poison of the mind, prevails.

"War neurosis is only one manifestation of it.

"Dictators owe their domination to it. Nations robbed of their illusions seek a projection of God in some individual.

"Hitler, glorified as 'The Mediator' and the Heaven-sent 'Redeemer,' is civilisation's reversion to the tribal 'Medicine Man.' Mussolini in his role of the strong man is the tribal chief."

We spoke of the increasing neurosis among women.

"You would be surprised at the number of neurotic girls who are sent to me because they hate the idea of marriage. They are not those who have been deprived of marriage, but, having the opportunity, have run away from it.

WOMEN'S FEARS

"It is not physical. It is usually because they dread responsibility. They baulk at bringing children into a world which they themselves distrust. I try to give them faith in themselves and in life."

"Crime is increasing because of the growing cynicism.

"I find unhappiness in people who by all worldly standards should be happy.

"It is common among men of over 40 who, by worldly standards, have 'everything.' In a way which they cannot define, they are unhappy.

"The world would say they have no right to be I say, 'Tell me your dreams,' and I find frustration—often just a craving for a religious faith.

"That is what people need today—Faith. There must be a return to religion. I doubt if the churches can provide it. They have lost their mystical power. The priests must give way to the doctors."

And so I gathered that there is no universal cure for our spiritual ills—unless, of course, the 2,000,000,000 people in the world confide their dreams to Professor Jung!

I asked him before I left if there was any hope of reconciliation between him and his old master Professor Freud, now a sick exile in London.

"He would not want to see me," said the professor, "and I would not want to be a nuisance to anyone. He would find it hard to force a pupil who renounced his teachings. It was a great shock to him."

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DO WOMEN DRESS TO PLEASE MEN?

Eight Interesting Views

A woman reporter of the "Daily Express" publishes the following interesting views of eight persons on the subject:—

Of course, we dress to please the men. We want to be attractive. We need allure and acumen. To keep their cheque-books active. And while you're at it, please annex. We'd like brighter clothes on the masculine sex.

This is what the people she met said about it:—

1. Paddy Whiteman, twenty-five-year-old shop girl. "It doesn't matter much what a man says about a girl's clothes, Englishmen especially. They don't notice clothes. All of a sudden they compliment you on something you've been wearing for ages

2. George Berry, retired silk merchant: "My wife wouldn't wear a frock if I said I didn't like it and was emphatic about it. So if I think she likes something, I seldom say I dislike it, even if I do."

3. Evelyn Arnold, film extra, of Streatham: "Women dress for men. It builds up a man's pride to be seen with a smart-looking girl. That makes him like her. That's what we want, isn't it?"

4. Pamela Campbell: "Other women's opinions make the most difference. Women notice details. Men only notice the general effect. That's why I dress to accentuate my good points."

5. Mrs. Hannah Hartog: "There are two kinds of men. One kind like their women friends to look theatrical. The other kind want women to be modest, ladylike. How a woman dresses depends on what kind of men she likes."

6. Hugh Hartlett, accountant: "The chief reason women take men with them on shopping tours is that they know the men will urge them to buy the more expensive things. We do it to please them, but women don't try any more to please us. They don't have to. They have jobs and money and independence.

7. Arthur Greenwood, a professional man: "It is rare that one woman appreciates the attractions of another. So women must look to men for admiration. It is their vanity that makes them find clothes we like.

8. Miss Lilian Broom, private secretary: "Women dress first to please themselves. If we like our clothes, it gives us confidence.

Chinese Heroine Of 21

She Saved A Doomed Battalion Of Her Countrymen

A 21-year-old girl who saved a "doomed" battalion by bearing to them under a hurricane of machine-gun fire a message from their Commander-in-Chief, has been chosen for her bravery to represent the youth of her country at the great World Youth Congress at Vassar College, New York State, this month.

Yang Hui-Min, Chinese Girl Guide, will arrive shortly in England with seven other young Chinese on their way to the Congress.

She is representative of the new young Chinese women, grown up amid continual warfare.

She leapt into fame in the early months of the war, when battle raged in Shanghai.

The battalion that became known throughout the world as the "Doomed Battalion" was holding out desperately in a warehouse in Chapei. The warehouse was 100 yards from the International Settlement, but the way was swept by the continuous machine-gun fire of the Japanese

The Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-Shek, decided to send the order for retreat, and one of the three chosen to take the order was Girl Guide. Yang Hui-Min. As a result of that order the warehouse was evacuated, 300 of that brave battalion escaped uninjured, and all the wounded were safely carried to the International Settlement.

HER NEW WORK

Since that heroic feat in Shanghai, she has been in Hankow, wartime capital of China, her plans for war service work at the front having been abandoned upon the advice of Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek and Madame Wang Ching-wei, wife of the Chairman of the National Political Council, who considered her life too valuable to be risked again.

So, instead, they asked her to work in the New Life Club of the Chinese Air Force in Hankow.

DOCTORS URGED TO ADVERTISE

Move To Counteract Mischief Of Public's Blind Faith In Medicine Bottle

Group advertising by the medical profession was suggested by Dr Collin D. Lindsay in his presidential address at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Plymouth last month, says the "News Chronicle".

He said there was a tendency for the family doctor to sink lower and lower in the estimation both of the public and of the student body from which the profession itself was recruited.

"The practice of medicine itself has been brought into disrepute by the indiscriminate administration of medicines", said Dr. Lindsay.

"The faith of the public in a bottle of medicine is pathetic. I grant it may be used on account of the psychological effect, but often it is quite unnecessary and is only prescribed because the public expect and insist on it."

Hitherto it had been a keystone of medical policy that publicity or advertising was in direct antithesis to the best interests of the profession and of the public alike.

The truth of this in regard to advertising by individuals was, he thought, still undisupted. He considered, however, that some form of group advertising by the profession as a whole was seriously overdue.

Taken as individuals, and in times of sickness and stress, there could be nothing quite so touching as the almost blind trust which the public reposed in the science of medicine.

TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

But the public taken in the mass, and in health, did not trust either medicine or the medical profession. That attitude was an extraordinary blend of ignorance and superstition, in which they had unbounded confidence.

He suggested that teaching in elementary biology, anatomy and physiology should be an essential part of all education, however elementary.

Similarly, courses of popular lectures could be arranged.

It was only through education that the public credulity in regard to advertised remedies could be removed. There were good proprietary medicines as well as bad. Some they made use of themselves, others they could on no account condone or recommend.

"Father, did mother accept you the first time you proposed to her?"

"Yes, my dear; but since then any proposal that I have ever made she has absolutely rejected"

* * * *

"Do you remember that three dollars you loaned me a few weeks ago?"

"Yes, perfectly. Have you come to repay it?"

"No. I just dropped in to see if you had forgotten it."

* * * *

Cityman: "Is this a restful place?"

Native: "Well, it used to be until folks began comin' here for a rest."

"Bravo, you played that like Mark Hambourg."

"Oh, go on, I didn't."

"Of course you did—he used two hands too."

THE COUNTRY LIQUOR SHOP

A Sketchy Impression

(By A. K. ISMAIL).

A small flickering red light sends out its subtle invitation to the casual imbiber, to the seeker of his daily dose and to the rusty inveterate beyond redemption; and as each responds to this call, we are afforded an opportunity to view this sanctum sanctorum at closer quarters.

The first sight to meet your eye is the owner of this haven of joy. The country liquor shop-keeper is invariably either a Hindu or a Parsi. To the Muslim this is a forbidden trade, for, were he to have any dealing in this 'Haram' water, he would earn eternal damnation for his soul; and since perpetual sizzling in an extremely hot place is neither a desirable nor an alluring prospect, no Muslim ever does it. Why is the Christian or the Jew with his commercial enterprise absent from this persuit is a problem. I suppose it is not sufficiently fascinating for him. Invariably too, the owner of a country liquor shop is a fat, prosperous-looking individual, as he ought to be in conformity with the fabled appearance of every dispenser of joy.

He sits astride his counter majestically, surrounded in all his glory by his casks of variety, his measures, his trays and his glasses. As he distributes his favours you notice an air of flourish about him. To all intents and purposes he is the sole authority—rather the master of ceremonies. In fact he combines the duties of a host with those of a guardian angel, since he dispenses hospitalities with a discerning commercial eye to the limit of endurances.

FORCED GAIETY.

Throughout prevails an atmosphere of camaraderie, a spirit of forced gaiety. I use the word 'forced' purposely, to convey the natural and the expected, because I can never imagine strife combined to gaiety. The two are inconsistent, since no gaiety can have a proper place in a world where want and privation rule. It could only claim a temporary existence and so it did enjoy this privilege in this theatre of delight.

The Indian seeker of solace does not believe in diluting his liquor. The most drink their portions neat, while the rest mix as little soda as is consistent with economy and flavour. To me the pervading idea did not appear to be a drink. It was more a gulp than anything else, being there a moment ago and gone the next. Elbow-lifting in its truer sense had yet to be seen. Here you could see the brazen drunkard as he stamped in boldly and in no uncertain tone demanded a measure of his favourite, against his quiet, inoffensive-looking compatriot who slid in timidly, evincing an evident desire to remain unnoticed—as if he were ashamed of his moderate indulgence

THE WHEEDLER.

Raw country liquor has an unpleasant habit of rushing up to the head and the uninitiated must beware lest it bowls him over before he has had a chance to find his feet. To the habitual, it holds out no such terrors, since he is perfectly acquainted with its effects. In fact, his very expression, as he sips his glass, is reminiscent of an eloquent gesture of his mastery over the 'Fire-Water.' The "wheedler" too is a prominent figure here. He wears his professional ingratiating smile as he slides upto you, attempts to open up a conversation and finally ends up with a request for a drink. In fairness to the average habitue, let me add that this request is invariably complied with.

And so moves on this procession of unsteady mankind, each individual in a varying state of intoxication, from the calm and collected semi-sober to the gloriously drunk with his 'Dutch courage' positively oozing out at every stride.

As time wears on and the hands of the clock near the 9 o'clock mark, you are given a chance to see the Indian version of the time-honoured custom of "Time-up, Gentlemen," only it is neither so polite nor so quiet. The presiding deity looks up significantly at his cup-bearers who represent the lower order in this hierarchy, who in their turn look towards the guests (I suppose I may be permitted to use this description). Final orders are placed and delivered and one of the servants bangs the front door to a close. The law is satisfied and the shop is no longer 'open' in the sense of the excise licence. Nevertheless business continues until the thirstiest palate is satisfied. With a sigh the last client heaves himself up and is guided to a small rear entrance, which probably opens up to a stinking bye-lane And so unnoticed and unsung leaves our warrior on his unsteady progress—HOMEWARD BOUND.

SENTENCED TO BE DUMB

A sentence of 10 years' silence concerning the private life of Simone Simon, the 24-year-old French film star, was imposed at Los Angeles last month on Miss Sandra Martin, her former secretary who had pleaded guilty to forgery.

Sandra Martin must serve nine months in the county gaol for the forgeries.

The judge said, however, that if she violated the ten years' silence order she will be sent to prison for three to 42 years.

Thus the identity of the man who, as was revealed during the trial, received a pair of golden keys to Simone Simon's home, must remain a secret.

HOW SCIATICA IS CAUSED

Sciatica, successful operation for which is claimed by a U.S.A. surgeon, is due to pressure on the great sciatic nerve of the leg, writes the Medical Correspondent of a Canadian journal.

The cause of the pressure is obscure. It is generally attributed to a form of rheumatism. The disease is commonest in early middle life and often follows an injury to the leg or back.

The nerve passes down the back of the thigh, arriving by several roots from the lower part of the spinal canal, where it is most subject to strain. Each root lies between two vertebrae and in any displacement of either of these the disc of cartilage that lies between them might compress the nerve and cause pain.

Popyseed oil—usually known as Lipiodol—is opaque to X-rays.

An enthusiast was bemoaning his hard luck with his football coupon.

"Just one goal beat me for a week's wages", he said gloomily to his wife. "And the centre-forward had the goal at his mercy in the last minute of the game. But the ball went over the bar".

"Never mind", said his wife. "I expect the extra week's wages would have gone the same way."

"STAND UNITED BY YOUR COUNTRY"

Dead Queen Of Rumania's Exhortation To Her Children

Queen Marie of Rumania in her will, which was published in Bucharest after her death last month, makes a plea to her five children "to stand always united, to help their country and to assist each other."

"I implore them to submit without discord to my last wishes." she says.

CASTLES FOR CHILDREN.

The will is dated June 29, 1933, and it leaves her various castles to her children.

King Carol the eldest son, who is made sole executor, is given the Chateau of Balcic, the castle built by Queen Marie on the Black Sea coast.

Crown Prince Michael, her grandson, receives a large diamond heir-loom of King Ferdinand, her husband, who died in 1927.

UNNAMED SUM.

To "M. Brana," formerly Prince Nicholas, the younger brother of King Carol, who was exiled for marrying the ex-wife of a member of the Soviet Diplomatic Corps, and to Queen Marie of Jugo-Slavia, mother of King Peter she gives an unnamed sum of money

A legacy of about £700 is also bequeathed to a charitable organisation and to the staff of her house, while her sister, the Grand Duchess Victoria of Russia, receives a yearly income of about £600.

Queen Marie addresses herself particularly to King Carol, calling on "God to bless him and to help him in his work for the peace and prosperity of Rumania, my dear country."

LETTER TO HER PEOPLE.

With the will a moving letter to the Rumanian people is also published, in which Queen Marie begs them to remember her by the name "Mother of All," which was given to her during the war, when she strongly supported the Allied cause

"After the war," she adds, "I was forgotten, but that is the fate of all mothers."

The letter says: "I was only 17 years old when I came to live in Rumania from England

"NOT AN EASY TASK."

"I was young and inexperienced, but I was very proud of my country of origin, and now I am still proud of having been born British.

"When I adopted a new nationality, however, I made an effort to bacome a 'good Rumanian' ... ... that was not an easy task I was a foreigner in a foreign country alone among foreigners.

"ADIEU TO ALL."

"Bless you, my dear Rumania, country of my joys and my sorrows, I have the feeling that I have understood you. I have never passed judgment, but I have loved you."

The letter ends: "Adieu to all Remember me to my people, whom I have loved. . . I bless you with my last breath."

Queen Marie's children are King Carol of Rumania, "M. Brana," Princess Elizabeth of Greece, Queen Marie of Jugo-Slavia, and Archduchess Ileana.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

field, and their little faces were so bright that nothing could hide them, so Mother Earth changed them quickly into dandelions.

There they have lived happily ever since, says the legend, with their dazzling faces turned up to the sky in summer, and their silver hair flying all over the world when their brave bald heads droop in winter.

QUEER SUMS AND NUMBERS

A and B are two towns at a distance of 10 miles from each other Y and Z are two cyclists who travel at the rate of 10 miles per hour. Y starts from A to B at the same time as Z starts from B to A. All the time that they are cycling a fly flies at the rate of 40 miles per hour from one to the other to and fro until they meet. How far does the fly fly before the cyclists meet?

20 miles The fly is flying in all exactly half an hour.

* * * *

If it takes 6 seconds for a clock to strike 6, how long will it take the same clock to strike 12?

13 1/5 seconds. The catch here is that the timing cannot begin until you hear the clock strike its first note. Thus the six seconds for striking six is really the time it took the clock to strike 5 times. So the time for the second six strikes will be 7 1/5 seconds. Total equals 6 plus 7 1/5 equals 13 1/5 seconds.

* * *

Odd numbers added together, beginning from 1 and leaving out none, always give a square number, thus:

1 and 3 make 4, or the square of 2.

1, 3 and 5 make 9, or the square of 3.

1, 3, 5 and 7 make 16, or the square of 4.

1 3, 5, 7 and 9 make 25, or the square of 5: and so on.

* * *

An uninterrupted sum of cubes beginning from 1, is always a square number, thus:

1 and 8 (2x2x2) make 9, or the square of 3.

1, 8 and 27 (3x3x3) make 36, or the square of 6.

1, 8, 27 and 64 (4x4x4) make 100, or the square of 10: and so on

* * *

Number 37 is called a magic number. If multiplied by 3 or any multiple up to 27, the figure in the answer will all be the same..

Here are three examples:—

37	37	37
3	12	15
111	444	555

* * * *

And here is a verse in figures:—

0 4 1 2 8,
0 4 1 2 0;
0 2 80 4 1 2 8:
0 2 45 4.

The solution being:—

Naught for one to ate,
Naught for one to sigh for (cypher);
Naught too weighty for one to ate:
Naught to fortify for.

THINGS TO KNOW

Perhaps you imagine that the rabbit is an animal of the daytime. True, we often see bunny outplaying or feeding in the daytime but he is much more abroad at night, and is classed among nocturnal animals.

I wonder, too, if you know that rabbits climb trees? Most hollow trees near a warren are visited by rabbits, and often a rabbit may may be seen sitting in a hollow trunk six or seven feet from the ground.

* * * *

Water is hard on account of the chalk it picks up by running through chalky soil. It can be made soft by boiling.

* * * *

There are six times as many people killed on the streets of London in a year as there are passengers killed on all the oceans of the world.

HELPFUL HINTS

If your shoes are damp, but you want a good polish in a hurry, add a little paraffin to the polish. A splendid shine will result.

* * * *

Iron saucepans are inclined to mustiness. Fill them occasionally with a mixture of charcoal and water and allow to stand for a day or two. They will always be sweet and fresh

* * * *

To prevent kitchen windows from steaming over, rub with little glycerine on a soft cloth after cleaning in the usual way. Then polish with crumpled newspaper

The Young Author.
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan.)

A FEATHER GAME

Quite an amusing and interesting game can be played by a party of boys and girls with no other apparatus than a small downy feather, such as often works its way out of a pillow or cushion.

They either join hands in a circle, or sit on chairs placed in a circle. Then the feather is thrown up and blown by the players, the game being to keep it away from oneself and yet inside the circle, for any player who blows it outside the circle or on whom it falls has to pay a forfeit.

It should not be blown very hard or it will either go up too high or will fall outside the circle. It is an indoor game, but also can be played out-of-doors on a perfectly calm day.

RIDDLES ABOUT LETTERS

Which letters are found in the garden? PP.
Which letter do we drink? T.
Which is the busiest letter? B.
Which letter suggests pain O.
Which letters are the most sensible YY

A QUESTION OF WEIGHT

Answer this question quickly: Which weighs most—a pint of milk or pint of cream?

Most people, without thinking, answer, "A pint of cream," the cream being so much thicker than milk; but it is obvious that, as cream floats on milk, it must be the lighter substance, and therefore the pint of milk weighs more.

A COUPLE OF JOKES

Mother: "I do hope you thanked Aunty for the lovely time you had at her party!"

Mully: "Oh, yes, ma! I thanked her directly I got there, so as not to forget!"

* * * *

Teacher: "How many ribs have you got Tulsi?

Tulsi: "I don't know, sir, I'm so ticklish, I could never count them!"

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

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If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

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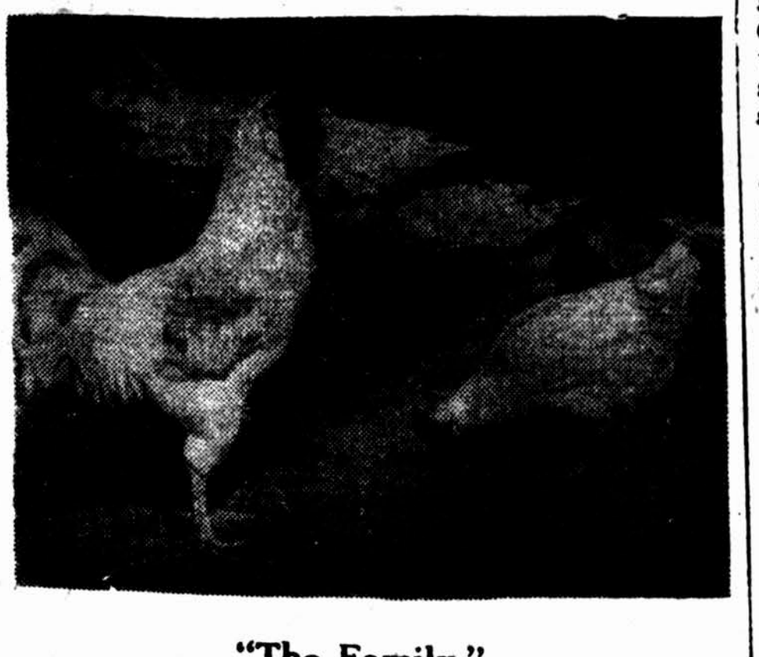
"Mother and Baby".
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)



"The Family."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

Overseas Tennis 'Stars' At Wimbledon

Veterans' Stroke Production And Newcomers' Lightning Volleys Were Very Attractive

(By C. P. Dixon In "Lawn Tennis And Badminton")

The large number of familiar faces from overseas and several newcomers made for sustained interest at the Championships in the men's events. There were two strangers from Australia, M. G. Weston and H. A. Coldham, the former having a powerful forehand drive. Our old friend Roderick Menzel was with us again, but his displays were nothing like up to previous standard. Much of the Czech's old fire and penetration has gone; he has even ceased to follow his service up to the net and tires rather quickly. Still he did well to save his match against W. C. Choy and was unlucky to sprain his ankle which barred his further progress.

* * * *

One is pleased to note the progress of his compatriot L. Hecht, who is an improved player. His better ball control was noticeable in his driving. Another Czech, aged only 17 years, J. Drobny, did quite well in extending A. D. Russell, Argentine's leading player. Drobny depends mainly on a piercing forehand drive for his attack; when he has strengthened other departments he will be a serious menace to any player.

The remaining Czech, J. Cejnar, sturdy and broad-shouldered, a good friend to have in a scuffle, seemed to have a deal in reserve when I saw him playing D. C. Coombe, the New Zealander. Winning the first two sets with ease he took a real good breather in the third and was out for a few experiments. He pulled himself together in time however to win.

What a sad loss to Wimbledon was the absence of G. von Cramm from the lists. After having beaten Budge last winter in Australia he would have been just the player to have given Budge a run.

H. Henkel was not, I think, as good as last year. His service was not the prolific ace scorer as heretofore and he was making far more mistakes. My opinion was confirmed in a chat I had with H. Kleinschroth, Germany's non-playing Davis Cup captain.

G. von Metaxa, I am told, boasts three nationalities. Greek to start with, he became an Austrian and now a German. He is a fine forcing player, but rather apt either to be careless or to try too much.

The most interesting personalities I consider came from Yugoslavia, a fine team composed of F. Puncec, D. Mitic, J. Pallada and F. Kukuljevic. I can well understand each of these being almost 15 better on their own courts. Puncec lost no time in adapting himself to the Wimbledon conditions, actually reaching the semi-final of the singles where he was not entirely overshadowed by Budge. A strongly built player is Puncec, and he punches (no pun intended here!) the ball uncommonly hard on both wings. His severity, coupled with his accuracy, was astounding in his match against John Olliff, who was no accommodating opponent. He is one whose chances I should favour strongly in a prolonged bout. I noticed he uses his weight well in his service.

* * * *

J. Pallada is of the wiry species. Like most left-handed players his strength lies in the forehand, though his backhand is by no means a negligible stroke. His main attributes are a good service, neat net work and an occasional useful drop-shot. Kukuljevic possesses the most powerful service seen in the Championships, a real kicker with plenty of work on. His weakness in return of service and in all-round ability prevented him from going farther than he did.

D. Mitic is a different class of player, though like the other Yugoslavs he has a good service. Mitic takes the ball very low on the backhand with cut. For some years I did this myself at the old Wimbledon, the advantages are that it keeps the ball low and in court. One of the chief disadvantages is that it gives your opponent more time. I changed it later for the more normal follow through, ensuring more speed.

A. Procopio, the Brazilian, makes up for loss of stature by a fleetness of foot which enables him to recover the hardest hit drive. But useful as is this virtue, it gradually saps the energy, and it was not surprising to see him go down against the Yugoslav Mitic, whose persistent good length carried the day.

* * * *

The U.S.A., headed by Budge and Mako, were a very tough proposition. It is superfluous for me to extol the merits of Budge. It suffices to say that his game was stronger and firmer than last year. He has now discarded that top-spin backhand drive, which previously proved such a deadly weapon, for the follow through taken further away from the body with which he is not less consistent. Mako has added points to his game since last year. There is more solidity all round. This was shown by his defeat of C. E. Malfroy and his five-set encounter with Austin, though the latter was scarcely at his best.

It was a surprise to me watching O. Anderson play that he was ranked as low as 18th in America. Against the Hungarian, M. Csikos, he gave a display of service and hustling volleys that was nothing less than scintillating, while he held his ground well at the back of the court with a stream of well-directed drives. The pace at which this match was played for the first two sets was terrific. What I liked about the game was the almost complete absence of defensive play. It was attack throughout by both players, and had it been played on the centre court instead of an outside one it would have created much enthusiasm. Anderson had the greater thrust at the net.

* * * *

Japan sent us two good exponents in F. Nakano and Y. Kuramitsu. Nakano was much the same as last year, but Kuramitsu, a newcomer to Wimbledon, should go a good way when he has mastered a surface to which at present he is unused. His style is more after that of the old masters.

China had Kho Sin Kie, W.C. Choy and J. H. Ho, Kho Sin Kie was rather disappointing. Much was expected of him after his great victory over Austin at Bournemouth in the Hard Court Championship. Kho Sin Kie is not so good on grass, and Austin is much better on it. Austin showed this by defeating the Chinese player at Queen's Club only recently with the loss of only two games. Kho Sin Kie was put out at Wimbledon by the Czech F. Cejnar, a result which I fancy might well be reversed on a hard court.

I found much to admire in W.C. Choy's play. In some respects he reminded me of Rene Lacoste, notably in production of backhand and service, but he lacked the coolness and accuracy of the Frenchman. Had he not overdriven so much when leading Menzel two sets to one he would have clinched matters in the fourth set.

* * * *

What a pleasure it was to see again two of the old French brigade, J. Borotra and J. Brugnon. They are still a great and attractive pair to watch. Borotra may have lost some of his suppleness and snap, but even now one sees many of those lightning volleys and interceptions of his at the net. The drawback is that he misses much that in his heyday he made certain of.

I have heard it said that the overseas players make Wimbledon. This is not the whole truth; it is the play that attracts. I found as much delight, if not more, in watching our two great artists H. W. Austin and John Olliff play, the former with his fine stroke production and the latter with his varied repertoire of strokes, as any overseas player, Budge not expected.

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How Long Did He Serve?

THE problem of the ages seems to be the age-old problem of ages. At least so it must appear to the puzzle fan, for it is indeed rare to find a book or page of puzzles that does not contain a poser of this kind. Here we have one with a nautical air to it.

Meet Stoker William Paine, of H.M.S. Drake, with his family. There is brine in the blood of the Paine brood, and the little fellows are looking forward to the day when they can change their kiddie cars for battle wagons. Just how long that will be you can gather from these facts.

Jackie, the eldest, is as old as Bobbie and Michael, who are second and third on the Paine roster, while Michael's age is that of Reggie's multiplied by the number of children. There is as much difference in age between Jackie and Bobbie as there is between Michael and Bobbie. The ages of the boys multiplied together is equal to the number of years their father has been in his majesty's navy. This term of service is also found by multiplying the ages of the first two children.

How long has dad been a sailor? Expert puzzlists should be able to figure it out easily.

(For Solution See Page 55)

CROQUET SHOT

A HUSH fell over the children as the professor stripped off his coat and prepared to join the dozen youngsters playing croquet on the school lawn. Surely the man who knew all the secrets of the magic of numbers would perform some miraculous shots on the croquet court!

The educator carefully estimated the distance with his eye. Then he swung the mallet and the ball bounded down the field.

"I did it!" he exclaimed joyously, "I did it!"

The children's faces registered suppressed disappointment. 'Did what?" they asked the professor. "Why, your ball did not go through a single arch or strike anyone else's ball."

"Oh," said the professor, "I was not thinking of croquet. I just noticed, in passing, the peculiar arrangement of the balls on the field. They formed five rows with four balls to a row. By hitting another ball onto the field, I made the balls form nine rows of four balls each, and you have to admit that is a good stunt. I'm sure none of you could do as well."

How were the thirteen balls arranged?

(For Solution See Page 55)

Billboard's Problem

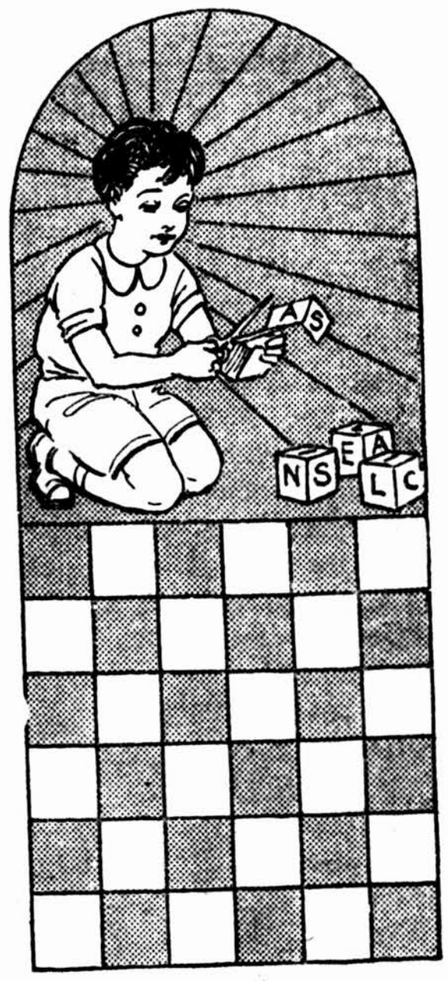
ONE day a man, passing by train through a station, caught sight of two words on a large billboard which seemed perfect to be cut out for puzzle purposes. Before long he had framed the following riddle:

Bisect my first, transpose its first half, and between this and its second half insert what remains if you take my second from my first. The result is as good to eat as my first and second are to drink.

What were the words?

(For Solution See Page 55)

Word Square



BILLYBOY consumed half the morning in a vain attempt to form a square with his six blocks. Then he had an inspiration. Getting a pair of scissors, he cut out the cardboard blocks so that the six sides of each block formed a word, while the six blocks together formed a word square.

Here are the definitions of the words in Billyboy's word square: Do you know what they are?

1. To give confidence to.
2. A mineral used as a gem.
3. Silicon dioxide.
4. Agreement .
5. To enter in a book for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence.
6. Largest of the south African antelopes (plural).

What Makes You Sure?

HARI-KARI is: a movie actor, a method of suicide, a side dish of rice served with suki yaki, nesselrode pudding.

2. A tortilla is: a female tarantula, a Spanish shawl, a pancake, a Mexican dance?

3. A platen is: a heavenly body, part of a typewriter, a cooking utensil, a term descriptive of a second-rate race horse?

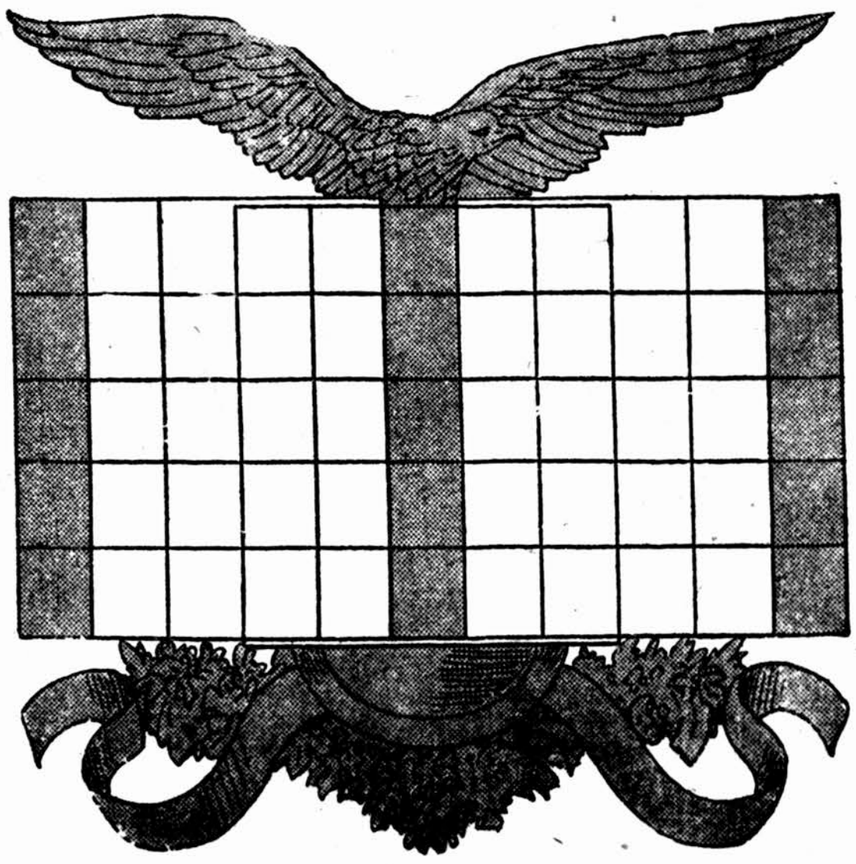
4. Squash is played with: a vegetable, rackets, two millstones, jelly beans?

5. "Honi soit qui mal ye pense" means: "Honey is sweet and so is revenge"; "Evil to those who evil think."

6. Castor oil is derived from: a bean, mineral oil, fruit, roots?

7. The "ears" on a newspaper are the: reporters, little boxes at the top of the page, underground news sources, columnists.

(For Solution See Page 55).



Triple-Joined Acrostic

DURING the present year United States postage stamps will undergo a change of designs, and new faces will appear on adhesives that have never been seen on postal issues before. These new faces are those of the forgotten presidents, leading political figures of days gone by, who are now relegated to the oblivion of school books. The name of one of these men forms the subject of this acrostic. His middle name, which is that of the town where he was born, is always given to distinguish him from his father, whose portrait will also grace a stamp for the first time.

Fill each of the horizontal rows with three five-letter words that interlock. That is, the last two letters of the first word must be the same as the first two letters of the second word, while the last two letters of the second word must be the same as the first two letters of the third word. If the correct words are chosen, the shaded squares read downward will spell the name. Here are the definitions:

1. Two-faced diety of ancient Rome. Customary. Greek letter used to denote the brightest star in a constellation.

2. The European blackbird. The choice or select part. Lukewarm.

3. Undue celerity. Stretched tight. Brown pigment prepared from the cuttle fish.

4. Familiar form of the name Anne. Any plant of the family Cycadacas. In law, to revoke as a legacy, grant, etc.

5. Search. Fashion. Masculine proper name.

(For Solution See Page 55)

HOSPITAL RUSE TO SEE QUEEN

An aged English woman obtained admission to the British Hospital in Paris just before the royal visit in order to be presented to the Queen.

She is Mrs. Mary Arvey, who is nearly 83 and has lived in France for the past 61 years.

After being discharged from the hospital, she heard that the Queen was due to visit the wards, and so returned complaining of "pains in her back."

"I only came in because I wanted to meet the Queen," Mrs. Arvey said after being greeted by the royal visitor.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

Covenant. It is a new term for the old "Balance of Power"—of course with the balance a little in its own favour. The war of 1914 was a war of "collective defence"—not a war to end war; nor a war to defend Democracy; never a war for establishing Self-Determination. The next Great War may be for "the Freedom of Czechoslovakia," or for "Freeing Europe from Dictatorships," or for "The Defence of Freedom of Thought". England never fights for itself, or for keeping its Empire. It is always fighting for someone else or for some noble cause. And it believes it too. But, unfortunately, never did Britain stand so low in the estimation of the world or the British Government's policy so distrusted as at the present moment.

"Great Britain versus the League"—not a pleasant phrase, but one coined by Vernon Bartlett, an Englishman. The recent recognition of the Abyssinian conquest and the moral arguments advanced for such a political action by a War Secretary like Lord Halifax has brought Great Britain's reputation for international decency and honesty to the lowest imaginable depth. Lord Halifax was perhaps desperately sincere

(Continued from page 1)

in advancing his arguments, but as some one says, "No man was ever more anxious not to deceive others, but to deceive himself." The result is the Rome-Berlin axis versus the London-Paris one and the weight of armaments soon breaking into a general war. They love to call it "Collective Defence" to resist any "aggression" by war, if fear is not a deterrent. And, meanwhile, negotiate, i.e., prevaricate.

CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY OF SURRENDER

The actual policy of the Chamberlain Cabinet is "Collective Defence" plus armament plus unilateral pacts to delay war. To play patience and prepare apace. It sternly forbids 'all gambling hazards' that may lead to a general conflagration—at the moment. Mr. Chamberlain stands like no other man between the world and war—just now. He will not even stop the bombing of British ships in Spanish harbours by arming them, or by cutting off relations or trade with Franco. He will do nothing of that sort except warn that these attacks cannot be repeated without "serious injury to our friendly relations with the Burgos authorities." There was opposition laughter at that—and that will be world laughter. "The Times" says the statement was "not Palmerstonian, but it was wise." But, Lloyd George cries, "What are we doing? We are sending twittering little protests just like a frightened bird on a tree that sees its nest has been disturbed and flies away. Do we send a protest to Italy or Germany? Oh, no! We are afraid of them. Since when has the British Lion been like that? These little protests are becoming the joke of the world."

And yet Chamberlain knows better. He is not afraid. A Prime Minister, who got rid of a popular Foreign Secretary, dispenses with the advice of the Foreign Office and disregards the tradition of a people who went to war for Jenkin's ear or Don Pacifico's bedstead, must be pretty tough. Mr. Chamberlain knows what he is about. He is cool, calculated, almost sinister in his foreign policy. He is preparing fast for the last arbitrament by war and the country follows him, for it is frightened. As the "New Statesman" says, "The country is terrified and humiliated by the results of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. But, it will go on supporting him unless it has more reason than now to put its confidence in others. . . . . A more definite and authoritative leadership is necessary if the electorate is to put Labour into power."

And so confusion grows till Pacifism and collective security have ceased to be active forces. While England, which proclaims to be anti-Fascist, finds itself pursuing a pro-Fascist foreign policy—a policy that keeps it on the side of Fascist dictators. As witness the praise of Chamberlain in the German press, the belief that Britain will soon give a loan to Italy, and the title of "Chamberlains" given to aeroplanes that drop bombs on Barcelona. It is the traditional policy with new names.

WILL ENGLAND RETRACE STEPS?

There are not a few thinking people who see danger ahead; who believe that if the last war was fought against Prussianism and produced Nazism, the next war against Hitler will Prussianise democracies; who are conscious that you cannot defeat Fascism with war; that in a clash of ideas and systems of thought war is a "monstrously inefficient instrument for that purpose"; that security can never be secured without justice; that moral principles must combat power politics.

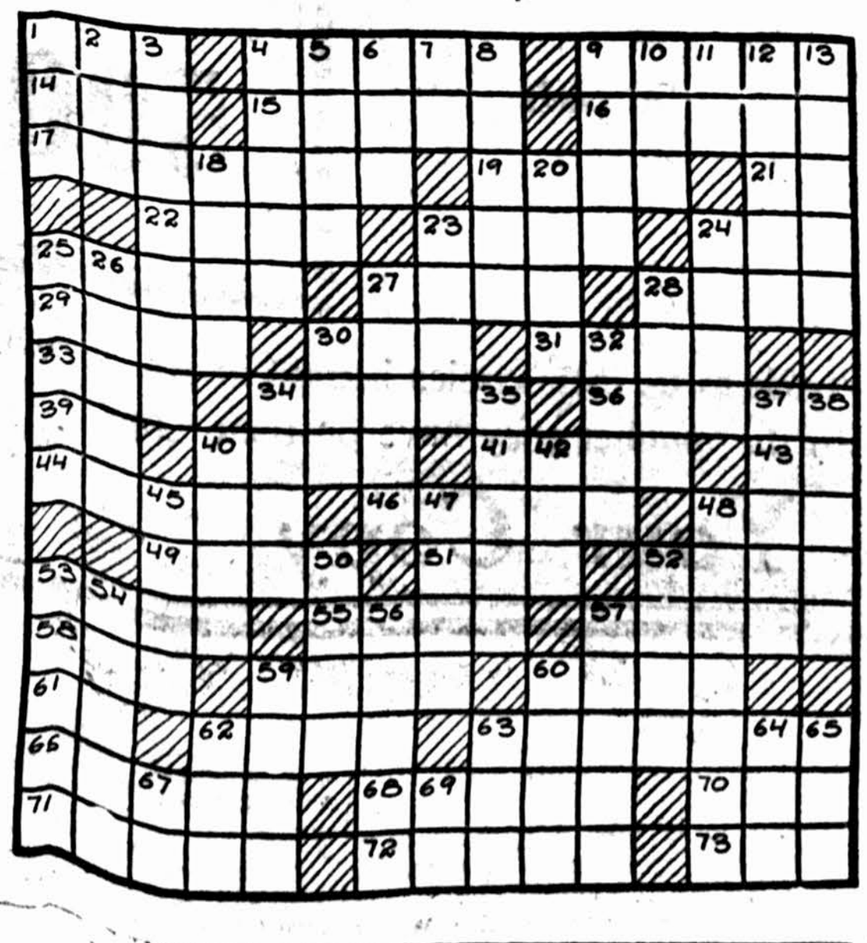
And, there is no time to lose, for any fool can see a way into world-war, but no man can see the way out of it. War looks inevitable, it is being delayed by nations who recoil as they see the abyss of destruction before them. Will England take the first step away from the abyss? Will it be moral in its dealings with nations? Let 'Perfidious Albion' answer

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Split pulse.
4—Braggart knight of the Round Table.
9—Who represented the U. S. on the Mandates Commission of 1919?
14—Frozen water.
15—Extreme.
16—Criminal burning.
17—What is the capital of Sicily?
19—Siberian prison cot.
21—By.
22—Bristlelike organ.
23—Stalk.
24—Make a mistake.
25—Combining form: sacred.
27—Gazelle of Africa.
28—Comfortable.
29—In what mountain system is the Brenner Pass?
30—Also.
31—Story.
33—Force.
34—Who brought about the nomination of McKinley; Mark ——?
36—What is the capital of the sacred city of the Lamaist Buddhists?
39—Egyptian sun god.
40—Sleeveless garment.
41—Rough l..
43—Trade unio.. (abbr.)
44—What was the first name of the poet who wrote "Annabel Lee"?
46—Primeval deity.
48—Swine.
49—Poker term.
51—Plaything.
52—Unaccented.
53—Tremendous.
55—River in France and Belgium.
57—Shipworm.
58—Unit.
59—Pack tightly.
60—Means of entrance.
61—Japanese measure.
62—Fat about the kidneys in beef.
63—What was the gens name of the Roman procurator, Pilate?
66—What is the capital of Delaware?
68—Existent.
70—Palm leaf.
71—Make into law.
72—Saltpeter.
73—Number.



VERTICAL

1—Obscure.
2—Air hero.
3—What French engineer began the building of the Panama Canal?
4—What is the capital of Ecuador?
5—Bone of the forearm.
6—Greek letter.
7—Birthplace of Abraham.
8—Combining form: yellow.
9—Injury.
10—Native compound.
11—Pronoun.
12—Flies aloft.
13—Admittance.
18—Weights of India.
20—Ethereal.
23—In a short time.
24—Indefinite periods of time.
25—What is the second seaport of France?
26—What Greek epic narrates events of the siege of Troy?
27—What is the missing part of the name of the famous French landscape painter: Claude ——?
28—Broken cliff.
30—Strike lightly.
32—Short-eared dog
34—Male red deer
35—Who was the first woman to sit in the House of Commons: Lady ——?
37—Small piece of rock.
38—Carpenter's tool
40—Walking stick.
42—Who negotiated the treaty under which the Panama Canal was begun.
45—English governor of Massachusetts.
47—Newspaper paragraph.
48—What French ex-premier is mayor of Lyons?
50—Journey in circuit.
52—Booty.
53—Crowd.
54—Combination.
56—Prince of Darkness.
57—Examination blunder.
59—Rudely concise.
60—Bird.
62—Dry; said of wines.
63—Cavity in the ground.
64—Rubber tree.
65—Bushmen.
67—One of the United States (abbr.)
69—Chinese measure.

(For Solution See Page 55)

I NEVER NEGLECT THE CHILDREN'S COLDS. I STOP THEM AT THE START WITH Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
Mistol
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

HAILE SELASSIE ON PEACE AND JUSTICE

Message To Youth

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Aug. 6

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, yesterday recorded in London a statement for the second World Youth Congress held this month in New York. The record is being taken by the British delegation to the United States, where it will be broadcast. The statement says:

If the youth of to-day have acquired better opportunities than their predecessors to make their voice heard, let them not also forget that their responsibilities have correspondingly increased. They must insist not on mere "peace" but on peace derived from treaty, from law, from justice. The League of Nations is the only great international institution established to maintain such a peace, but it is precisely for this reason that my country relied upon it for defence.

INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC EXHIBITION

An International Traffic Exhibition, the full title of which will be "Professional International Traffic Exhibition: Road, Rail and Water, Cologne 1940" is now being organised to take place in that year in the Rhineland Hansa city. Its aim is the establishment and advancement of the closest possible relationship between traffic on land and sea and in the air and to give the general public an opportunity of seeing all available means of travel, and the extent to which each has been advanced from the viewpoints of safety, speed and comfort.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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100!

Each copy issued during the month of August will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

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The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
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Don't Miss Your Copy

MYSTERY OF VANISHED HEIRESS

Daughter Of First Lord Inchcape Still Alive?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Is the Hon. Elsie Mackay, rich daughter of the first Lord Inchcape, still alive? Ten years ago she vanished while flying the Atlantic with Captain Hinchliff and the courts have declared her presumably dead.

But her former husband, Mr. Dennis Wyndham, the stage and screen actor, revealed a starting theory to a "Sunday Referee" reporter yesterday.

He does not believe that her 'plane crashed in mid-Atlantic, as was supposed, and that she was drowned.

He thinks she safely crossed the Atlantic and landed secretly in some lonely part of the American Continent.

Before she left she told him she had bought a boy's wig and intended to step from the 'plane, when it landed, disguised as a young man, a mechanic.

"I have never for one moment held the belief that Elsie is dead," declared Mr. Wyndham.

"And recently I received a piece of evidence that has strengthened that belief.

"At Falmouth I met a ship's officer who at one time was in the P and O. line, of which Elsie's father was the head, who knew her.

"This officer had just returned from Lima, in Peru. There he heard of a mysterious Englishwoman who was living a hermit life in a little house on the outskirts.

"She had been there for more than nine years. No one had ever learned her name or anything about her.

Officer Intrigued

"The story of this Englishwoman intrigued the officer. He wondered if there was anything he could do to aid this countrywoman of his

"But when he called at the little house she bluntly declined to see him.

"But he caught a glimpse of a white face through a window. He told me he recognised the features at once, wan and weary though they were.

"His story stirred me deeply.

"I had always known Elsie was not dead. I have been present at many seances at which what purported to be her voice came through from the other side. On every occasion I was sceptical. The reason was simple.

Spirit Nickname

"There was a nickname she had always used when referring to me. No-one could have invented a name like it.

"Once we arranged that if ever either of us after death wished to get into communication from the spirit world that nickname should be used.

"At seances I have time and again asked for the voice to give this code. Never has it been given.

"She has not passed over. Otherwise I would have heard from her. For there was her promise to communicate if ever she died, remember.

"I shall never forget her as I last saw her. I was playing at a London theatre, and she came to my dressing room.

"She looked radiant, in shimmering black and wearing her fine pearls.

" 'Good-bye, Dennis,' she said. 'I will probably see you sometime.'

" 'But why,' I asked, 'are you going away?'

"Next day she flew off in that big black and gold 'plane—and was never seen again."

NEW HORMONE MAKES PLANT HYBRIDS REPRODUCE

The discovery of a new plant hormone called colchicine has been reported by Dr. Albert F. Blakeslee, distinguished geneticist of the Carnegie Institution (U.S.A.). It increases the growth rate of tobacco, phlox, pumpkins, onions, cosmos, radishes, portufaca, digitairs and jimson weed the growth acceleration is believed to be related to a doubling of certain segments of the chromosomes. The new hormone also renders hybrid plants (normally sterile) fertile. Dr. Blakeslee points out that this action is as important in plant science as it would be in zoology to effect the power of reproduction on mules.

MONARCHS OF TO-DAY

DICTATORS HAVE HELPED TO RESTORE POPULARITY OF ROYALTY

(ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK, in "The New York Times.")

The King of Sweden, at 80 as straight, slender and supple as a tall sapling, might be a figure on the prow of a viking ship as it cleaves the fresh waters of the north seas. To see him striding along the Croisette toward the tennis courts at Cannes or slipping into his big gray palace after a brisk turn along the waterfront in Stockholm, wearing a sweater on both occasions is to realize that in a democratic coptry even a king is free to act like a human being. King Gustaf referred to himself on his birthday as "the first citizen in a democracy," and the spirit of the birthday fete demonstrated that to his level headed, level-eyed countrymen he is just that—a distinguished and beloved fellow-citizen

More, the lean old king is prorbably the most striking symbol of an odd and interesting change in the thought of the world in recent years. After the last war it was commonly believed that kings were an anomaly in modern government. Ingrained in the American mind as the result of our revolution was the lingering idea, shared by the French and the spiritual descendants of their revolution, that monarchy was the antithesis of democracy. That conception no longer holds as we see the despot of to-day come up from the lowest ranks of the people, while the dynastic rulers, with a few exceptions, head representative systems.

DEMOCRATIC MONARCHIES

In Europe, outside of old republics like France and Switzerland, and young states like Finland and Czechoslovakia, the surviving democracies are monarchies—Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland. Moreover, a good many of those who cheered heartily while the old empires crashed wonder now if Germany would not be freer if a Hohenzoliern reigned, and if Russia merely exchanged a week for a strong czar.

The veering political compass in weaker countries still points toward the monarchical system. By the regency Hungary proclaims herself a kingdom; in extremity Greece always recalls the kings she has dismissed; through successive coups d'etat Bulgaria clings to Boris; the president of Albania is transformed into a king. Ireland creates a president as much like a king as possible. Talk of strengthening the government by a return to the old system of elected kings spread in Poland.

Nearly all the regnant monarchs are simply-mannered, hard-working, unpretentious men. Most of them are poor. The royal pomp and majesty that used to surround the throne are now monopolized and exaggerated by the dictators. England can still put on a regal show in the best tradition, but that is because the British King is stilll symbol of a mighty empire, the only one left. As symbol he is incomparably more important than the kings who assemble to uphold the clan at coronations and royal funerals, but for that very reason he is less important as a person.

But the kings of small countries are not figureheads. Although their influence varies according to their character and their statesmanship, on the whole they are probably more powerful than kings used to be. Old King Gustaf is not only the first but the most influential citizen of Sweden. In his shy, quite way young King Leopold of the Belgians actually rules his country. His prestige among his people is equalled only by an almost obsessing sense of responsibility. "As a king I feel I must do something," he says as he looks out on the world from his narrow wedge between bristling frontiers. "If Holland ever has a dictator," remarks the Premier Hendrik Colinj, "it will be Queen Wilhelmina. She is in Holland."

Only in the rarest case, however, do contemporary kings want to be doctors. When they do, like King Carol of Rumania, who has gone to the limit to destroy a possoble rival in Captain Codreanu, head of the Iron Guard, it is usually to forestall another dictatorship. Most of them are strong upholders of the democratic system and this is not so paradoxical as it appears Where is a constitutional monarch if the constitution is abrogated? The authority of the hereditary head of a democratic Kingdom, quite as much as the limit of his authority, is fixed by the same bill of rights that guarantees the status of a citizen. This is why most kings of to-day are democrats. This is why Socialists in the constitutional monarchies tend to support the king. "A good monarch," say the Swedes, "is better than a bad republic."

ITALIAN PARADOX

The real anomaly in the royal gallery is the king of Italy, the king overshadowed by a dictator. Yet Victor Emmanuel and h's great popularity prove something too. The progressive exaltation of the king in the recent years is the outstanding change in the Fascist regime. If the Italians seem less strained than the Germans, less nervous about the future, it is because they are an old people who know that no regime is eternal and because Italy is still a kingdom, with the same old flag and the same old king. Mussolini's wisest policy was to keep the monarchy intact and the new emphasis on the House of Savoy reassures the people and suggests that the dictator, too, is sure only that the royal dynasty will carry on.

The dictators have helped to restore the popularity of kings.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

(Continued From Page 4)

I have a little business at Null Bazar near by. So, ta-ta."! He waved his hand and was off.

A Byculla Bridge, a robust Chinaman, with a big bundle of silk got into the tram. I gave him space to sit near me and expostulated with the conductor when the latter wanted to charge an extra fare for the Chinaman's big bundle which could not quite go under the seat.

On my intercession the conductor collected only one fare from the Chinaman, who turned gratefully to me.

"Want good silk" ? he asked me with a smile, "Cheap give, want go China war, quick!" he added.

"Brave patriot!" I thought to myself, "he must be liquidating his business in order to be at the Front as early as possible!" So I requested him to show me some bargains. He too had taken a ticket direct to Matunga.

There were silk pieces from three to five rupees. After much higgling and by the time the tram reached Dadar, we settled that the piece I intended to purchase was available for rupees two and annas eight, "and noth pie less," as the Chinaman said.

I took out my purse, keeping the silk-piece on my lap. It would soon be mine, I was thinking.

"Gooth rupees?" the Chinaman asked. To satisfy him, I sounded the four rupees taken out by me from my pocket. The dull ring of those four rupees sounded as leaden as the thud of my heart.

Oh, God! They were duds!—and I was priding myself on my cleverness, perspicacity and what not!

How came they to be such duds? I had sounded them myself and found them ringing true, when I pocketed them from the conductor after great scrutiny. Who then had meddled with them since? Of course, the youthful stranger! He had sounded them again and then had handed them back to me! A little sleight of hand must have sufficed for him to change the good for the dud ones!

He had been also with the Colaba conductor, who, poor man, must have been fooled in the same way as myself! The stranger must have expected his efforts to be crowned with success by the time he reached Byculla Bridge, to which place he had purchased a ticket. But his purpose having been achieved, within reach of Bhendi Bazar, he had no purpose in continuing his journey any longer in my company. Hence his eagerness to reach Nul Bazar!

"No gooth rupeeth?" the Chinaman was looking at me with a sympathetic, yet puzzled face. How was I to explain to him, what I could not explain to myself without a sense of shame and bitter sense of loss? He could not understand why I had ostentatiously brought out the rupees only to put them back.

"No gooth rupeeth, Chinaman", I sorrowfully told him, "I shall purchase from you if I meet you again!"

There were others who purchased from the Chinaman and helped him to be nearer his home country.

I finished the journey with the bitter experience I had gained by losing four good rupees in hard cash.

The reader will ask why I did not inform the Police. I can only give a cynical laugh in answer.

I did not want to figure as a police informer in a case of counterfeit coins. For it meant to be at the beck and call of the Police for the rest of my life and, perhaps, to be bound over to appear in court and give evidence in a Sessions case, leaving my other occupations. All things considered it was safer and wiser to grin and bear it like any other misfortune. I had to destroy those dud coins.

For I did not intend to be the talk of the town!

ROBOT FORCES MOTORISTS TO SLOW DOWN

A new robot traffic signal that compels motorists to slow down at a dangerous curve has been installed in Baltimore, Maryland (U.S.A.). It is operated by electrical mechanism actuated by sensitive detectors that accurately guage the speed of approaching cars. The signal normally shows "stop", but automatically changes to "go" when autos come toward it at 15 miles an hour or less. But when machines exceed this speed it does not change and they must stop. Drivers on the wrong side of the road are likewise halted because the detectors that control the signal are located only in the right lanes.

"This is our music room."

"But there is no instrument here."

"No, but here we can hear our neighbours' wireless."

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

TENNIS PLAYERS: Mary, Joyce, Jessie, Carol, Janet, Elaine, Marion, Caryl, Jane and Connie. The other names are: Mae, Lena, Tess, Ann, Alma, Jean, Joan, Irma, Marie, Arlene, Cora, Corinne and Lois.

* * *

Word Square: Assure, Spinel, Silica, Unison, Record, Elands.

* * *

Triple-Joined Acrostic: The President is John Quincy Adams. The words in the horizontal rows are: 1. Janus, Usual, Alpha. 2. Ouzel, Elite, Tepid. 3. Hasten, Tense, Sepia. 4. Nancy, Cycad, Adeem. 5. Quest, Style, Lewis.

* * *

Camptown Races: Camptown was 10 and three-quarter miles away.

* * *

Nautical Family: The boys' father was in the navy 24 years. Analysis: Since the ages of the two oldest boys, multiplied together equal the product of the ages of the four boys multiplied together, it is evident that the two youngest boys must have ages whose product is 1. Calling the age of the youngest boy, X that of the next to the youngest 4X, we find that 4X(2) equals 2. Factoring, we have: (2X) (2X) equals 1. Therefore 2X equals 1, and X equals ½.

Thus the youngest boy is ½ year old, the next to the youngest 2 years old. Now the oldest boy is older than the second boy by the age of the third boy which we now know to be 2. Moreover there is the same difference in ages between the first and second and the second and third. The second must therefore be 2 plus 2, or 4 years old and the oldest 6 years old. Then their father has been 6x4x2x½, or 24 years in the service.

* * *

Billboard: Pale Ale, Apple.

D	A	L		Q	U	E	U	X		H	O	U	S	E
I	C	E		U	L	T	R	A		A	R	S	O	N
M	E	S	S	I	N	A		N	A	R	E		A	T
		S	E	T	A		S	T	E	M		E	R	R
H	I	E	R	O		M	O	H	R		C	O	S	Y
A	L	P	S		T	O	O		Y	A	R	N		
V	I	S		H	A	N	N	A		L	A	S	S	A
R	A		C	A	P	E		S	H	A	G		T	U
E	D	G	A	R		T	I	T	A	N		H	O	G
		A	N	T	E		T	O	Y		L	E	N	E
H	U	G	E		Y	S	E	R		B	O	R	E	R
O	N	E		C	R	A	M		D	O	O	R		
R	I		S	U	E	T		P	O	N	T	I	U	S
D	O	V	E	R		A	L	I	V	E		O	L	A
E	N	A	C	T		N	I	T	E	R		T	E	N

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Are you sure that you are an expert accountant?"

"Well," replied the applicant, "you can judge for yourself. It took me only two days to unravel my wife's expense account after her holiday trip".

* * * *

"What animal best accommodates itself to circumstances?"

"The hen."

"And why?"

"It always succeeds in laying its eggs so they fit in the egg-cups".

* * * *

Hostess: "Are you really a bank examiner, Mr. Tompkins?"

Mr. Tompkins: "Yes, madam, I happen to be."

Hostess: "Then I hope you will have time to examine the baby's bank. No matter how much we shake it, nothing ever comes out of it."

* * * *

"You were at a disadvantage when you met that bear without your gun," suggested the sweet young thing.

"Yes," conceded the famous hunter. "I was a stranger in the country and hadn't any road maps."

* * * *

Tenderfoot: "Did you have to have a lot of practice before you could shoot the ashes from the cigar in the mouth of a man standing 50 feet away, as you do in your Wild West act?"

Gun Bill: "Practice? I should remark. I guess I spiled a couple dozen Chinamen while I was learnin' that there little trick."

* * * *

"George is afraid that he will be buried alive."

"He needn't worry: he is such a bore that he could work his way out."

* * * *

"Last night I spoke to over 5 00 people at the local auditorium."

What did you say to them?"

"Peanuts, popcorn and chewing gum!"

* * * *

Teacher: "And what does your mother do for you when you have been a good girl?"

Little Girl: "She lets me st home from school."

* * * *

Father: "Hellow, Freddy, how did you like your first day at school?"

Sonny: "The fellows were grand, but I don't think much of the old fellow at the cash desk."

* * * *

"By the way, precious, what are we having for dinner to-night?"

"Spongecake, darling. I sponged the eggs from Mrs. Jones, the flour from Mrs. Brown and the milk from Mrs. Smith."

* * * *

He was discussing the people round about with his old landlady. "They seem kindly enough people," he remarked.

The lady sniffed. "You don't know them, yet," she replied..

"Oh, come," protested the lodger, "they're not bad. Why, the chap who's got a little workshop down the road was asking about you today. Said you'd been ailing a lot lately. Is he a relative of yours?"

"No," said the lady sharply. "He's the undertaker."

* * * *

Tired Tim—"I found a gold watch yesterday."

Weary Willie—"What did you do with it?"

Tired Tim—"Threw it away. It wasn't wound up."

* * * *

A man astonished the want-ad clerk of a newspaper recently by placing an ad offering dol. 50 reward for the return of his wife's pet cat.

"Isn't that high reward for a cat?" asked the ad taker.

"Not in this case," said the man. "I drowned it."

"Clean your windows upstairs, lady?"

"No, thank you."

"Down-stairs, lady?"

"No, thanks".

"Clean yer greenhouse glass?"

"No."

"Give yer specs a polish, lady?"

* * * *

"Darling, I'd die for you if you'd marry me."

"And will everything to me?"

* * * *

"What is the matter, my little man?" asked a sympathetic stranger of a small boy whom he saw crying in the street.

"Please, sir, my dog's dead," sobbed the boy.

"Well," said the man, "you mustn't make such a trouble of it. My grandmother died last week and I'm not crying."

"No," said the boy, "but you didn't bring her up from a pup."

* * * *

Irate Owner: "Don't you see that sign. "Trespassers will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law?"

Trout Fisherman—"Sure I do"

Irate Owner: "Well, sir! Don't you know that it means just what it says?"

Trout Fisherman: "Well, I ought to! I'm the prosecuting attorney."

* * *

"When I see what Jones accomplishes, I am forced to admiration. He has great physical endurance."

"Sure, that man has the constitution of a debutante."

* * * *

"They say marriage is a lottery."

"It isn't, in a lottery you can go on buying tickets."

* * * *

"Now you know what a helping hand is, don't you?"

"Yes, it's what my bridge partner never has."

* * * *

"I thought you had signed the pledge."

"So I have; but all signs fail in dry weather, you know."

* * * *

A farmer was asked to fill out a questionnaire concerning a horse which had died. The first three questions—Age? Size? Color?—offered no difficulties.

But the fourth apparently puzzled the farmer. It read, "Disposition of carcass?"

"Kind and gentle," wrote the farmer.

* * * *

Tommy surveyed the new baby with a decidedly critical eye.

"Well, dad", he said "how much a month do we have to pay on that?"

* * * *

"Honor among thieves is a myth", said the lawyer.

"You're right. They're no better than the rest of us.", replied his partner.

* * * *

A Scotsman discovered a previous customer's tip beside his plate in a restaurant. He summoned the waitress.

"I found this beside my plate," he told her. "I'm a good sports man. I'll match ye for it."

* * * *

"Does your wife speak any foreign language?"

"You bet—just listen to her and the baby"

* * * *

First Spook—"What's that bump on your head?"

Second Spook—"I was coming through the keyhole as usual when some ass put the key in".

Our Humorist At Large

"Doesn't Bill just love to sit and picture things in the fire?"

"Why didn't you tell me you'd cleaned the windows."

Absent-minded.

"Gosh, I must have planted the seed upside down."

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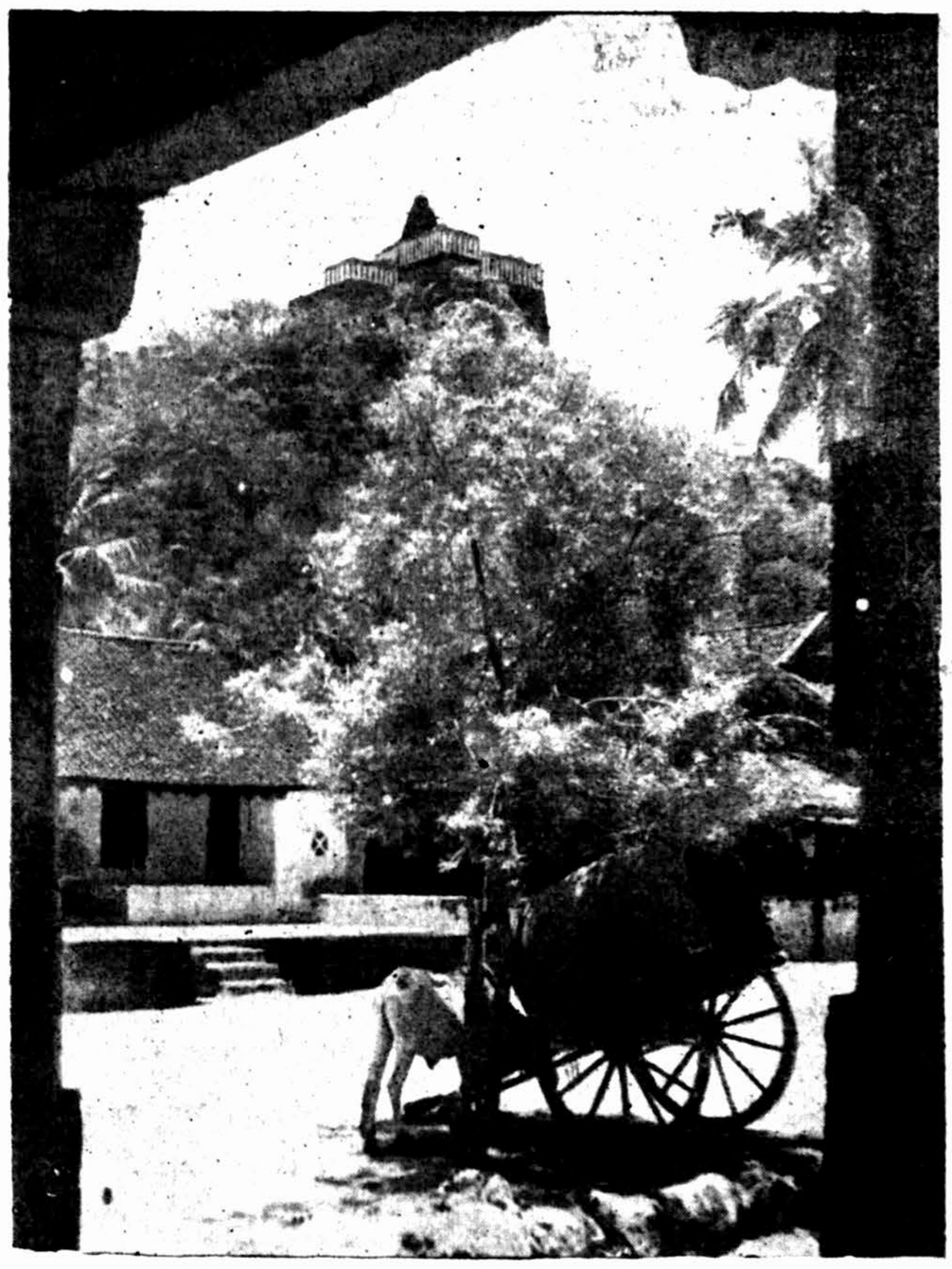
Acquire HEMO-DRAKSOMALT

Build up a healthy constitution by taking this appetizing combination of blood-forming Haemoglobin with the juice of finest grapes and nourishing Malt Extract. Hemo-Draksomalt is pleasing and palatable and can safely be given to children.

Try a Bottle TO-DAY!

Obtainable from all Reputable Chemists

"Pilgrims' Progress".
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).



Hill Temple (Tirukalikundram).

"FETCHING WATER"

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

"The Milkman."

"The Look-Out".

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